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## U.S. Warns Of Trade Retaliation Wants Restraint From Partners

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz today delivered a strong warning that the Nixon administration, while eschewing protectionism, wants a trade understanding with U.S. partners that will safeguard its domestic industry.

In a breakfast conversation with reporters, Mr. Shultz said the government wants to get itself out of a position where all it can do is to plead with others for restraint. He added that the government wants to be able to say: "We hope you will do something to help on this problem, but, if you don't, we will."

President Nixon, in announcing a new 10 percent devaluation of the dollar, made it clear that he would seek trade legislation from Congress that would give him authority to vary tariffs upward as well as down and that he would seek certain unspecified safeguards to protect American industry.

This has created concern both here and abroad over a return to the kind of bitter trade wars that some feel helped precipitate the worldwide depression in the 1930s.

Mr. Nixon was deliberately vague about the scope of proposed trade legislation. But Mr. Shultz elaborated today by suggesting that the main American focus will be to prevent a flood of foreign goods on the American market that might wipe out American companies and their workers.

He said that three questions might be raised about a safeguard to determine inundation:

- What criteria should be used to determine inundation?
  - What procedures should be used once the determination is made?
  - And, then, what should be the remedy?
- He implied that the American government is not committed to a single response, such as a tariff, quota or some other mechanism to induce the exporting countries to hold back (presumably, the reference is to a surcharge).
- But the American attitude is that it must have a flexible arsenal of responses.

Mr. Shultz was not specific on whether he would like a role for such measures established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. But he said that his impression was that other nations made widespread use of such measures—implicit or explicit—and that it might be valuable to try to develop what he called a general rule for what is a reasonable safeguard system.

Mr. Shultz entered a plea to keep both devaluation of the dollar and the troublesome trade deficit that precipitated it, in perspective. "Seeing that last year's \$14 billion deficit was less than one-fourth of the quarterly rise in U.S. gross national product, the peace achieved in Vietnam, after all, is much more significant than devaluation," he said.

He made it clear that the U.S. view is that exchange rates should no longer be regarded as a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Rogers Sees GIs In Europe as an Issue in Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that Congress would think America's foreign trade and payments deficit "if not corrected with the level of U.S. troops stationed in NATO countries."

Mr. Rogers told a press conference that Congress was bound to look closely at the cost of maintaining 300,000 American soldiers, plus their dependents, in Europe if the United States continued to suffer from a worsening trade deficit.

He said that there was no direct link in the administration's view, between the U.S. economic situation and military strength in Europe, although he undoubtedly would link the two.

Mr. Rogers said he preferred to call 1973 the "year of peace" rather than the "year of Europe" as it has been described by President Nixon. He said he disliked the phrase "year of Europe" because it gave the erroneous impression that the United States, during the year, would neglect other areas of the world.



NO KRONE CHANGE—Danish Premier Anker Jørgensen (left) and Economics Minister Per Hækkerup yesterday.

## Premier Calls for Teamwork

## Dane Chides Big EEC Nations For Acting Alone on Dollar

By Bernard D. Nossiter

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 15 (WP).—Premier Anker Jørgensen today deplored the way in which big Common Market nations ignored their smaller partners in settling the global currency turmoil.

"We agree with the results achieved during the weekend," he said in an interview. "But, in principle, I do not think that the procedure was quite satisfactory. There should be more teamwork, more consultation before a decision is taken."

Mr. Jørgensen observed that the nine EEC nations are pledged to achieve a single monetary and economic union. But the week's events demonstrate that "there are some differences between the words and the reality."

[Sweden and Finland today devalued their currencies by 5 percent against the main European monies.]

The new rates are 4.56 Swedish kronor to the dollar, and 3.90 Finnish marks to the dollar. [The Swedish and Finnish moves represented a 5.55 percent revaluation of their monies.]

[At the same time, Denmark and Norway announced today that they would not devalue, effectively revaluing their currencies by 11.1 percent against the dollar.]

[The new rates are 5.38 Norwegian kroner to the dollar and 0.28 Danish kroner per dollar.]

The Danish premier was voicing

publicly a view held elsewhere in the community, notably in Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Along with Ireland, they played no part in the hurried talks that affected not only their individual economies but the structure of the Common Market itself.

## Special Situation

Mr. Jørgensen said he understood that this was a "special situation" because it involved Washington and Tokyo as well as the community. "But there should be more teamwork," he insisted.

The Danish premier made it clear that the actual outcome of the new alignment, has left Denmark "relatively satisfied" but he was unhappy with the method.

Did it demonstrate that the community was still essentially a collection of nine sovereign states in which some were more equal than others?

The premier nodded his agreement. "This is a tendency," he said. "The small nations have not a very big influence—but more than formerly."

Mr. Jørgensen spoke earnestly about the community's professed aim of finding a "human face" to replace its bureaucratic image.

He said this goal could be furthered by a common attack on industrial pollution and by "working in the direction of industrial democracy."

He illustrated this last notion with a controversial and far-reaching (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## A New Try For Talks In Mideast

## Egypt and Russia Contacted by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—The United States has been in contact with Soviet and Egyptian officials and is trying to get Middle East peace talks started, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

He told a press conference that the United States had held discussions with Soviet officials on the Middle East and said he had talked to the Soviet ambassador and foreign minister.

The United States had been in contact with Egypt through various channels and would do what it could to get the parties to negotiate, he said.

Mr. Rogers said he believed the way to peace was to start with private discussions among all concerned. The United States intended to do more to get the negotiations started, he said.

Mr. Rogers was not specific on what role the United States would play and was guarded about describing its role as a new American initiative.

## No Imposed Plan

This description might tend to suggest that the United States was seeking to impose a plan, he said.

"This is not what we have in mind at all," Mr. Rogers conceded the Egypt had not shown any interest in indirect negotiations with Israel, presumably with the United States acting as go-between.

But the United States had, in many ways, tried to indicate its views to the Egyptians that negotiations were the only way to make progress toward a Middle East peace.

Mr. Rogers said he would welcome visits to the United States by high-ranking Egyptians, and the United States would reciprocate. However, no Egyptian visit to Washington was at present being planned, he said.

Asked whether he would consider a settlement between Jordan and Israel as a possible first step to peace, Mr. Rogers said that it was certainly a possibility. He said King Hussein of Jordan had been flexible.

He suggested that such a movement could take place in parallel with a movement between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Rogers stressed that a settlement to open the Suez Canal would only be an interim arrangement, noting that Arabs feared that once the canal was open there would be no further progress.

## Russia Cool

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The Soviet Union today displayed its coolness toward any suggestion that the United States revise its role as mediator in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The Communist party newspaper Pravda suggested that Washington, as Israel's main arms supplier, would be biased toward Israel.

Pravda predicted that when Israeli Premier Golda Meir goes to Washington soon, she will probably try to encourage the Nixon administration to try for mediation.

Saying Israel favors an "immediate settlement" which would include reopening the Suez Canal, Pravda noted that in talks here, Egypt rejected "any plans for a settlement on the basis of a so-called partial solution" and Moscow voiced "full understanding" for this stand.

## Israelis Down Egyptian Jet, Exchange Fire With Syrians

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Israeli forces clashed with Egypt and Syria today, and although damage claims conflicted, Egypt admitted one of its jets was shot down.

Israel and Egyptian jets battled over the Gulf of Suez in the first serious encounter at the cease-fire line in several months.

Israel reported shooting down a MIG-21 and said that all its planes returned safely after Egyptian jets had intercepted them while they were on a routine reconnaissance flight over the Gulf.

Egypt said it shot down an Israeli jet which was in a formation of six planes that tried to violate Egyptian air space.

Cairo radio, monitored in Beirut, announced that "our planes intercepted and engaged enemy aircraft, hitting one of them. One of our planes was hit and the rest returned safely to base."

In the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, scene of recent clashes, Syria reported destroying two Israeli tanks and a bulldozer. It said an Israeli unit was repulsed



BACK HOME AGAIN—Air Force Lt. Col. Alan Brunstrom being greeted by his wife and daughter at Travis Air Force Base in Calif. He had been a captive since April, 1966.

## Met by Cheering, Flag-Waving Crowd

## Warm Welcome in U.S. for POWs

By Leroy F. Aarons

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Feb. 15 (WP).—The first group of homecoming U.S. prisoners of the Indochina war touched down on the American mainland yesterday to cheers and flag waving.

Navy Capt. Jeremiah Denton, ranking officer of the 29 returnees whose C-141 Starlifter aircraft landed at 4:30 p.m., told the crowd of about 350 spectators: "During some of our darker days in Hanoi, there were occasions when we tried to cheer one another up by emitting a signal indicating a good sign that peace with honor was near."

"The little signal was the soft whistling of the song, 'California here I come.' We usually knew we were just whistling in the dark."

"Now," he added, his voice cracking, "Thank God, it has just come true."

Capt. Denton, who has been spokesman for the returnees on several occasions, was impressed

● Saigon claims Reds delay on POWs, threatens to halt its releases at 4,000. Page 2.

for more than seven years after his A-6 Intruder was downed on July 13, 1965.

Three of the returnees were reunited with their wives on the airstrip as the plane arrived from Hickham Air Force Base in Hawaii. Air Force Lt. Col. Allen Brunstrom (a prisoner since 1969) was embraced by his wife, Helen, and his young daughter, who carried a bouquet of yellow flowers.

Jane Gelonek greeted her husband, Air Force Capt. Terry Gelonek, a B-52 pilot captured in December.

Finally, Air Force Lt. William Arcuri was reunited with his wife, Andrea.

The others boarded cars or planes for dispersal to military hospitals nearer their homes.

Six were taken by car or plane elsewhere in California, and the remaining 11 rebounded the C-141 after refueling for a flight to Scott Air Force Base near St. Louis.

The official greeting party for the first aircraft coming from Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines was Gen. Daniel James, deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, and Gen. John Gunge, commander of the 22d U.S. Air Force.

The 20 returnees were preceded by two men whose returns were expedited because their mothers are both critically ill.

Navy Cmdr. Brian Woods and Air Force Maj. Glendon Perkins arrived in California Tuesday night and hastened to their mothers' bedsides, Cmdr. Woods said.

## 7 Killed or Lost In Iberian Storm

MADRID, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Gale-force winds today lashed the Atlantic coasts of Spain and Portugal, sinking ships, disrupting traffic and damaging harbor installations.

Police said seven persons were killed or lost yesterday and today, including five Spanish fishermen who drowned when their boats were smashed by 50-foot waves.

In Portugal, Oporto recorded gusts of up to 81 miles an hour. In Portugal's and Spain's northern mountain ranges, blizzards clogged traffic and closed a number of passes.

## Nixon Says His Vietnam Peace Held Allies' Confidence in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—President Nixon said today the "peace with honor" he achieved in Vietnam had prevented the erosion of confidence in the United States among its allies.

"All the power in the world lodged in the United States means nothing unless those who depend on U.S. power have some confidence, some trust that the United States will be credible and dependable," he told reporters during a meeting with Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, supreme commander of NATO.

Speaking before leaving the White House for a Pentagon lunch with his military chiefs, the President said: "It is my conviction very strongly that in the perspective of history many of our allies will look back and say that if we had taken the easy way out, our failure there (in Vietnam) would probably have eroded and possibly destroyed confidence in the United States and, of course, enormously encouraged those who may have aggressive intentions toward us."

Gen. Goodpaster had told him that the Vietnam settlement had reinforced NATO's confidence in the United States.

Speaking of Europe, Mr. Nixon said U.S.-European relations, including the level of American troops in NATO and negotiations with the Russians on mutual and balanced force reductions, will be "under intense discussion" during his present term.

He said the question of Europe "becomes very important in both the economic context brought on by the monetary crisis and also in terms of the national security context"—the matter of troop reductions. He said there would be intensive discussions on trade with U.S. trading partners that will be "very interesting and at times difficult."

## To Discuss Vietnam, Taiwan Kissinger Arrives in Peking, Opens Talks With Chou, Aides

PEKING, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger arrived in Peking today on his fifth mission to China in the last 18 months and had a first round of formal talks with Chinese leaders, including Premier Chou En-lai.

They conferred for three hours and 40 minutes.

Chinese authorities refused to disclose any details of the U.S. envoy's mission, but the official Chinese news agency said Mr. Kissinger would hold "concrete consultations" with Chinese leaders to further the normalization of relations between China and the United States.

The future of Vietnam is expected to be one of the main subjects of the discussions during Mr. Kissinger's five-day visit. Taiwan and Sino-American relations are other subjects to be discussed.

● Cease-Fire Issues

Mr. Kissinger went to the Chinese capital after negotiations with North Vietnamese, Thai and Laotian leaders on issues surrounding the Vietnam cease-fire.

At Peking airport, he was greeted by Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua.

Mr. Kissinger's arrival was more relaxed than his previous visits. Before, he had left the plane on an airport runway and had been whisked away in a Chinese Red Flag sedan.

This time, his plane unexpectedly taxied right up to the airport apron in full view of the passen-

## U.S., Cuba Sign Pact On Hijacks

## Political Refuge Is Special Case

By Fred Farnis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—The United States and Cuba today signed a five-year agreement to crack down on air and sea hijackers.

The pact, which applies both to persons seizing airplanes and to Cubans who commit crimes in fleeing by ship to the United States, was signed in separate ceremonies in Washington and Havana.

The four-point agreement calls for the local prosecution or the extradition of any person who "seizes, removes, appropriates or diverts from its normal route or activities" any plane or vessel registered under the laws of Cuba or the United States.

Each government pledged to prosecute "with a view to severe punishment" any person who "conspires to promote, or promotes, or prepares, or directs or forms part of an expedition which from its territory or any other place carries out acts of violence."

Under the third point, each government "shall apply strictly its own laws to any national of the other... who, coming from the territory of the other... enters its territory violating its laws as well as national and international requirements pertaining to immigration, health, customs and the like."

Political Cases

But the fourth point provides that either Washington or Havana may consider "extenuating or mitigating circumstances" in instances where hijackers were "being sought for strictly political reasons and were in real and imminent danger of death without a viable alternative for leaving the country."

A proviso to point four, however, is that no financial extortion or physical injury may have been done to crew or passengers of a hijacked plane.

In a news conference, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said that it means "there will be no safe haven for hijackers either in Cuba or the United States." But he said the pact did not signal any change in Washington's policy toward the Castro regime.

Mr. Rogers signed the pact here in the presence of Swiss and Cuban diplomats. Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa signed for his government at the Havana ceremony. Switzerland, which acted as intermediary during the negotiation of the agreement, is Washington's representative in Havana in the absence of U.S.-Cuban diplomatic relations. Czechoslovakia serves as Cuba's representative here.

Proviso for Return

The agreement provides that if no punishment exists under the laws of the country where a hijacker seeks sanctuary, "the party in question shall be obligated, except in the case of minor offenses, to return the persons who have committed such acts... to the territory of the other party to be tried by its courts in conformity with its laws."

Cuba previously sought the pact's third point, which is aimed especially at those Cubans seeking asylum in an effort to flee to the United States. Washington's insistence on keeping this country's tradition of taking in political refugees had been a stumbling block in the nearly three months of negotiations.

But point four—which applies to political refugees—was seen as a compromise, enabling the United States to retain its policy.

The executive agreement does not require Senate approval although the sentiment on Capitol Hill is believed to be overwhelmingly favorable.

## Greece to Draft 37 Students Said To Cause Unrest

ATHENS, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Greek government today ordered the immediate drafting into military service of 37 students involved in the current unrest at Greek high schools and universities.

The announcement, signed by Premier George Papadopoulos, who is also the defense minister, said the students were being drafted "because they were instrumental in encouraging other students to abstain from classes."

A new decree authorizing the defense minister to cancel draft deferments and draft students for infractions cited by university authorities was issued Monday. It was viewed as an attempt by the government to put an end to the three-week-old unrest on Greek campuses. The students are seeking educational reforms.



## Raids Requested, Pentagon Says

## U.S. Planes Increase Bombing Of Red Troops, Areas in Laos

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—U.S. planes have sharply escalated their bombing of Communist troops and supply areas throughout Laos in response to what the Pentagon calls "increased enemy activity and further requests for assistance by the royal Lao government."

The average number of bombing strikes by B-52 bombers and tactical fighter-bombers has jumped to 380 a day in the last week, the Pentagon said. This is an increase of about 100 strikes daily over the preceding weeks.

Administration officials still insist, however, that a cease-fire in Laos is imminent, even though the Feb. 15 cease-fire date predicted earlier by Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma passed today.

Administration sources compare the current Communist land grab around strategic areas of control in northern and southern Laos to the tactics employed by the Communists in Vietnam and even in Korea on the eve of cease-fire agreements.

There is also said to be signs

of hasty effort along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, that winds through Laos, to get supplies that have been moving down the trail into storage areas.

Once a cease-fire goes into effect in Laos, the portions of the Vietnam cease-fire agreements relating to Laos also go into effect. These call for an end to all foreign military operations in Laos including the introduction of war materiel. This should end the use for the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Some officials express long-range concern, however, about exactly what might happen if Laos were partitioned as a result of a cease-fire, and an attempt were then made to separate that part of the partitioned country which is pro-Communist from the rest of Laos. That concern, which officials concede is slight at this point, involves the movement of supplies to a country that technically is no longer Laotian and, therefore, technically not covered by the agreements.

Officials say they do not expect that type of situation to be permitted, but that it is something that has to be watched.

## Dane Chides Big Partners Over Money

(Continued from Page 1)

reaching bill he has just put before the parliament here. It would build up a fund financed by employers and based on their payrolls to buy shares for workers in private companies. Ultimately, workers would own up to 50 percent of the companies and sit on boards of directors in numbers proportionate to their holdings. The measure has been sharply attacked by industry as a socialist threat to private enterprise.

"We must go slowly, take many years, but we have to develop in this direction," Mr. Joergensen said. "because workers want more influence over the decisions in the companies that employ them." Now, "they have nothing to say in their place of work."

Before he was catapulted into the premiership by the surprise resignation of Jens Otto Krag in October, Mr. Joergensen had been a leader here in a movement denouncing the American involvement in Vietnam. Now that he is the head of the government, Mr. Joergensen tempers his tone.

He said he thinks Washington went to war for praiseworthy motives—the belief that it was defending democracy in a small and distant land. But this, he said, was "a false analysis of the actual situation."

Mr. Joergensen saw the struggle in Laos as "a social fight between classes, a resistance movement of the lower classes against their traditional rulers."

He pointedly declined to echo the charge of Premier Olof Palme, of Sweden, who accused December's bombing with Nazi atrocities. But Mr. Joergensen did think "there might be something" in Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's suggestion that the bombing might not have occurred if Vietnam had been a European country.

Trace Elusive  
VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 15 (WP).—A cease-fire in the war in Laos remained elusive today. With the progress of secret talks between Prince Souvanna's government and the Communist Pathet Lao known only to a handful of representatives of the two sides, observers were reduced to educated guessing as to when an agreement would be reached. The most optimistic speculation was for tomorrow, but many observers believed the bargaining would continue into next week.

Top representatives of the two sides met again today, as they have done every day this week. In addition, Prince Souvanna met with his cabinet members for the second day in a row, and another cabinet session reportedly was scheduled for tomorrow.

Tonight, Prince Souvanna and some of his top aides met with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William H. Sullivan, who arrived here from Phnom Penh today.

Mr. Sullivan, a former ambassador to Laos, accompanied presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger to Hanoi and is reporting on the trip to Indochinese leaders.

Cambodian Gains  
PHNOM PENH, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Cambodian government reinforcements helped stem a Communist offensive and regain ground near the Mekong River south of here, government sources said.

Information Minister Keam Reth said the government would not announce whether it would negotiate with the Communists for at least three weeks, not until after the Paris conference on Indochina which is to begin on Feb. 28.

Austrian Teachers Strike  
VIENNA, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—About 11,000 Austrian secondary school teachers staged a one-day national strike today demanding higher salaries, mainly on behalf of university graduates about to take up teaching.



CHANGE OVER—North Vietnamese prisoners of war, just released by their South Vietnamese captors, shed their prison clothes at exchange area 75 miles north of Saigon. Members of Joint Military Commission at right.

## Threatens to Halt Its Own Releases at 4,000

## Saigon Claims Reds Delay Freeing of POWs

By Henry Kamm

SAIGON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese military spokesman said today that Saigon will hold up the release of war prisoners if the Communists continue delaying the return of the prisoners they hold.

In today's releases, South Vietnam had by noon freed 694 captives, all of them women who had served with the guerrillas, and it was expected to release 1,000 more prisoners by the end of the day.

But the spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said angrily at his daily press briefing that the Communists had promised to free 320 South Vietnamese prisoners at Pleiku, in the Central Highlands, and had not yet done so.

"They keep delaying," the spokesman said. "If they do, we'll stop at 4,000."

Saigon had announced earlier that it would free 7,000 captives by Sunday. According to Col. Hien, 1,510 had been freed before today.

## U.S. Warns on Trade Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

fixed but should continue to fluctuate.

Basically, the American complaints on trade are:

- Japan discriminates against a wide range of American industrial and agricultural goods by tariff and nontariff barriers. These have been reduced in the last year, but the United States is pushing for more relaxation.
- A complicated system of agricultural levies in the Common Market tends to discriminate against certain U.S. food and farm products.

Pointedly, Mr. Shultz said that the Common Market had managed to put in an effective safeguard system against Japanese goods, which has meant that the relatively open American market has enjoyed both the benefits of Japanese goods and the problems they created.

He denied that there has been any ganging up of the Western countries against Japan, insisting simply that the yen is undervalued and had to be broken loose from its old parity. He declined to say how far the Japanese had agreed to let the yen float upward, but other sources suggested that Japan had agreed to an effective revaluation against the dollar of 15 percent.

Mr. Shultz was quite optimistic that the new devaluation would be successful, despite the failure of the Smithsonian agreement of December, 1971, to turn around the American deficits, both in the balance of payments and in the balance of trade.

He said that the United States had tried to get a bigger devaluation than it achieved at the Smithsonian, but that it was a good and constructive step.

Mr. Shultz was far from complacent, however, noting not only the need to pursue trade talks, but also the necessity to accomplish long-term monetary reforms. And beyond that, he noted—perhaps the first time an American official has done so as pointedly—that the popularity of imported goods must be taken as a signal by American industry that it needs to shape up competitively.

Nixon Aide in Bonn  
BONN, Feb. 15 (AP-DN).—Former U.S. Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson, President Nixon's special adviser for trade, political and security matters, met West German officials today. He is on tour of Europe.

This morning, the 604 women were flown from a prison camp in Can Tho, in the Mekong Delta south of here, to Loc Ninh in the north and released. Col. Hien said that 300 more women were to be freed later today.

This afternoon, 700 male prisoners were flown from Bien Hoa near here to Camp Evans, near the Demilitarized Zone, for release later today.

The Communists set free 711 government soldiers on Monday and Tuesday but have released none since then, the Saigon spokesman said. The Communists had announced that they would release a total of 1,020 captives.

The prisoner exchange has been bitterly disputed by both sides. The figure of 4,000 at which the Saigon government threatened to cut off its release of Communist soldiers equals the total number of government captives that the Communists said they were holding when the fighting was to be halted on Jan. 28.

But Saigon contends that the Communists hold perhaps 10 times as many. Moreover, the military spokesman announced today that 900 government soldiers were listed as missing in action since the cease-fire's official start.

The government reported that it was holding a total of about 26,000 Communist captives. It has not yet set a date for their release beyond the first group of 7,000 due to be freed by Sunday.

The military spokesman reported continuing fighting in various regions of the country. He accused the Communists of 194 violations of the cease-fire between 6 a.m. yesterday and noon today.

Col. Hien said that since the cease-fire became official, 6,300 Communist soldiers and 1,088 government troops have been killed, as well as 52 civilians. The number of wounded was put at 4,981 government soldiers and 270 civilians.

The government claims a total of 3,222 Communist violations of the cease-fire.

The U.S. military command reported that 1,465 American servicemen had been withdrawn since Sunday, leaving 35,744 American troops in Vietnam.

A group of foreign newsmen and several senior members of the international peace-keeping commission were barred by South Vietnamese military police today from attending a diplomatic reception given by the Viet Cong.

Among those stopped from attending the party, which was given by the Viet Cong's delegation to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission, were:

Col. Riser, 48, of Oklahoma City, did not directly deny that he made the statements attributed to him. But he said: "At no time during my imprisonment have I failed to support my President and my country and my President's policy."

Hanoi Radio Quote  
In August, 1968, the Hanoi radio said he had called on the United States to "stop all bombing and other acts of war against North Vietnam and withdraw all U.S. troops from South Vietnam."

His wife said then that she did not believe the voice on the broadcast was her husband's.

Asked about organization in the prison camps, Col. Riser said: "Let me say we had a comradeship amongst us—a loyalty, an integrity that may never be found again in a group of men."

He said he doubted that the

tary Commission, was the Indonesian ambassador to the International Control Commission, H. R. Dharsono. Mr. Dharsono and a Canadian brigadier general were forced to wait in a police post for nearly an hour before being allowed to leave, Indonesian officials said.

The International Control Commission is composed of Poland and Hungary in addition to Canada and Indonesia.

Today's action in blocking the diplomats and newsmen was the latest in a series of efforts by the South Vietnamese to isolate the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegations to the Joint Military Commission. The Communist delegates have been living under virtual house arrest in a heavily guarded former U.S. Army compound on the Tan Son Nhut Air Base.

Several dozen newsmen who had previously tried to visit the Communists at their quarters or nearby offices had been detained by the Saigon military police and their press credentials were confiscated.

Before newsmen attempted to go to tonight's reception, for which they had received printed invitations from the Viet Cong, Saigon's Col. Hien informed them that they were not allowed to have contact with the Communists. He said that under the Paris peace accord, before any member of the Joint Military Commission could act, working procedures for that action must be formulated unanimously by the four parties. He said: "The commission has not yet made any decision on its relations with the press."

## Mystery Man Among Ex-POWs Is Flown to U.S. From Saigon

SAIGON, Feb. 15 (AP).—The U.S. Information Agency flew an American civilian out of South Vietnam today, three days after he was released as a prisoner of war by the Viet Cong.

U.S. informants who had been in contact with the former prisoner, Richard G. Waldhaus, 25, of Pittsburgh, Calif., said an entire ward at an Army hospital had been reopened for him.

According to official records, he was in South Vietnam illegally when he disappeared in August, 1971. Mr. Waldhaus served here with the Army and returned in 1969 after he was discharged. His mother said after his release this week that she did not know why he had gone back.

The embassy refused to let newsmen see Mr. Waldhaus even though he wrote a reporter that he would be glad to give him an interview today.

The embassy issued a statement after Mr. Waldhaus's departure saying that he had "chosen to return to the United States, where he expects to be reunited with members of his family." He was on a flight for California.

Mr. Waldhaus held U.S. Embassy officials yesterday that he wanted to try to find a Vietnamese woman in Binh Duong Province, just north of Saigon, whom he had known before his capture.

He left the hospital and with six U.S. Embassy escorts, went by helicopter to the province. The informants said an all-day search had failed to find the women.

## 'Consider the Source,' Says Ex-POW of Anti-War Quotes

CLARK AIR BASE, Philippines, Feb. 15 (AP).—Statements against the Vietnam war by American prisoners in Hanoi were made from prison and "we should consider the source," Col. Robinson Riser, a freed prisoner, said today.

The colonel, who had anti-war statements attributed to him by the Hanoi radio, spoke at the first news conference given by any of the 143 prisoners released Monday.

He and Col. John H. Dunn, both prisoners of war for 15 years, met newsmen for 15 minutes. They avoided questions about prison life on the grounds that their answers might be detrimental to the men still held.

Col. Riser, 48, of Oklahoma City, did not directly deny that he made the statements attributed to him. But he said: "At no time during my imprisonment have I failed to support my President and my country and my President's policy."

Hanoi Radio Quote  
In August, 1968, the Hanoi radio said he had called on the United States to "stop all bombing and other acts of war against North Vietnam and withdraw all U.S. troops from South Vietnam."

His wife said then that she did not believe the voice on the broadcast was her husband's.

Asked about organization in the prison camps, Col. Riser said: "Let me say we had a comradeship amongst us—a loyalty, an integrity that may never be found again in a group of men."

He said he doubted that the

released prisoners would have any readjustment problems "as far as adjustments to mental or physical problems."

"I think the doctors are going to be able to fix up any of the bone problems or muscle problems, and as far as the mental capabilities of the men that I have lived with are concerned, I think you'll be pleasantly surprised," he continued.

"We have habitually exercised both mind and body. We have conducted classes in many different subjects. We have never let our minds go to sleep. Many people have progressed without books to the second or third-year level of foreign languages."

But, he said, the prisoners knew very little about what was going on in the world.

Asked if he was aware of the divisions that developed in American society over the Vietnam war, Riser replied: "No, I think that we are not aware of such a condition. We know that, since our country is a country of freedom, there will always be people who have a different viewpoint on every issue."

## Tigers Hunt Harvest

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15 (AP).—Tigers have killed 151 persons in five years in Sunderban forest north of Calcutta, it was reported today by Sitaram Mahapatra, Forest Minister. He said that honey and beeswax production slumped last year by more than 50 percent because villagers were afraid to go into the forest to gather honey.

## Inspired by Patriotism—or PR

## Returning Prisoners Offered Gifts, Vacations, New Cars

By Wayne King

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Many returning prisoners of war will find an unexpected flood of homecoming gift offers from generous—and, some fear, self-serving—donors.

Public and private groups and individuals have offered the returning men all kinds of gifts, including lifetime passes to baseball games, new cars for a year and vacations in Florida for themselves and their families.

Bills pending in Congress and in state legislatures would provide benefits ranging up to \$200 a month for life, tax exemptions, extended medical care and scholarship aid for the men and their families.

The deluge of gift offers from private sources has become so intense that some fear the offers might be inspired as much by public relations as by patriotism. The Pentagon has assigned men to compile a list of the offers of gifts and benefits to be passed out to the men, probably as they leave hospitals where they will receive final examination and medical care.

Up to the Men  
A Defense Department spokesman emphasized that the Pentagon listing was not a screening operation. "It will be up to the men whether they want to take part," he said. "The offers are made for a number of reasons and we [the Pentagon] don't want to put ourselves in the position of endorsing any of them."

President Nixon has asked that receptions be quiet and tasteful, and that prisoners refrain from setting out on the homecoming with speeches and celebrations.

In most cases, reports from around the country indicate, patriotic groups and local officials are abiding by the requests for relatively quiet homecomings. Typical of the reaction was that of John Swift of the Massachusetts American Legion.

"We are going to soft-pedal the return of these young men," Mr. Swift said. "They need time to themselves and to be with their families, to adapt themselves back into mainstream of community life."

But offers of gifts and bonuses from public and private sources are proliferating. Among them are the following:

- A gold lifetime pass to all major and minor league baseball games; offered by Bowie Kuhn, baseball commissioner.
- An all-expenses-paid week's vacation in Orlando, Fla., including admission to Disney World and other local spots; offered by the Orlando Area Chamber of Commerce.

- A one-year free loan, with maintenance, of a new LTD, Mustang or Torino by the Ford dealers organization.

- Proposals by Rep. Paul Findley, R., Ohio, to provide from \$30 to \$150 a month for life, depending on length of time in captivity, for all POWs. A Senate proposal would provide \$40 to \$200 on the same basis.

- A proposal by Rep. Joseph Maraziti, R., N.J., with 18 other sponsors, to provide tax credits of 10 percent for all Vietnam veterans, 25 percent for all POWs and 15 percent for an employer who hires a veteran as a trainee or in an educational program.

Proposals have also been advanced for compensation in the form of disability payments, ranging up to 50 percent. Others would extend the time period that POWs would be eligible for certain medical benefits.

A movement in some legislatures would provide tuition scholarships for the children of POWs. Twenty-seven states, including New York, have adopted such laws.

The sources said that various organizations were behind the tapping, which involved political and financial espionage.

The filing of charges yesterday followed allegations last week that hundreds of telephones used by leading figures in politics, industry, banking and show business, including Premier Giulio Andreotti, were being bugged with miniature radio transmitters.

The accused, who include the chiefs of some of Rome's best-known private detective agencies, face prison sentences of up to three years while the telephone company official could be jailed for five years.

They were charged by Luciano Infelisi, a Rome deputy public prosecutor, who has been investigating the alleged scandal for the last four months with the aid of Antonio Randaccio, an electronics technician who toured the capital for weeks in a special truck to trace the bugged telephones.

## 7 Are Charged In Big Wiretap Scandal in Rome

ROME, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Five private detectives, a telephone company official and an unidentified person have been charged in connection with a major telephone-tapping scandal, Justice Ministry sources said today.

The sources said that various organizations were behind the tapping, which involved political and financial espionage.

The filing of charges yesterday followed allegations last week that hundreds of telephones used by leading figures in politics, industry, banking and show business, including Premier Giulio Andreotti, were being bugged with miniature radio transmitters.

The accused, who include the chiefs of some of Rome's best-known private detective agencies, face prison sentences of up to three years while the telephone company official could be jailed for five years.

They were charged by Luciano Infelisi, a Rome deputy public prosecutor, who has been investigating the alleged scandal for the last four months with the aid of Antonio Randaccio, an electronics technician who toured the capital for weeks in a special truck to trace the bugged telephones.

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(Continued from Page 1)

been captured during the same bombing mission. Capt. Gelbach was aircraft commander of a B-52 on a night combat mission over North Vietnam on Dec. 20 and 21, 1972, of Yuba City, Calif., was co-pilot. Two of their crew members still are listed as missing.

Also captured together were Army Capt. Mark Smith and Army Sgt. Egan Wallingford. Capt. Smith, 38, was an adviser to a South Vietnamese Army unit in Loc Ninh, and Sgt. Wallingford, 24, was a Green Beret on the same assignment. They were captured on April 7, 1972, when the North Vietnamese overran the city.

Of the 20 returnees, the person longest in captivity was Navy Cmdr. Raymond Volkmann, whose plane was downed on April 7, 1965. He spent nearly eight years in a prison camp.

40 More Return  
TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Feb. 15 (AP).—Forty more prisoners of war came home to America today as three more flights of returnees prepared for the homecoming trip.

The men, in groups of 20, arrived here aboard separate Starliner hospital jets. Their arrival brought to 63 the number of POWs returned to the United States. Three more flights carrying a total of 63 men were expected tomorrow.

Air Force Col. Ronald E. Byrne Jr. told a crowd of 500 persons that greeted the second plane: "To be back on American soil is a dream beyond our prayers. Thank you, America."

U.S. Asks Speed By Viet Cong On Truce Teams

SAIGON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The chief of the U.S. delegation to the Joint Military Commission has urged the Viet Cong to speed the deployment of its cease-fire supervisory teams.

The call by Maj. Gen. Gilbert H. Woodward, was made yesterday, a day with the highest reported number of Communist violations of the cease-fire since Feb. 2, shortly after the agreement was signed. Saigon military spokesman said there had been 188 Communist violations.

The Viet Cong failed to deploy its teams in one of several developments that have stalled the peace-keeping machinery set up by the Paris agreement.

Of the seven regional teams and 26 local teams that the accord stipulated had to be in place by last Monday, the Viet Cong have deployed only parts of four regional teams and no local teams.

By contrast, the United States has all its regional teams and all but two of its local teams in place. North Vietnam has deployed all its regional teams and some of its local teams.

Both the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese have complained that the teams' facilities which have been provided by the United States and South Vietnamese are inadequate. They have also been several times where the arriving North Vietnamese teams were greeted hostile demonstrators.

They Sees Italian Aide  
ROME, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Thuy, chief North Vietnamese peace negotiator, called on the Foreign Minister Giuseppe Mak today, 24 hours after meeting Pope Paul VI at the Vatican.

WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE 65 F. Cloudy

ANNE ARBOR 37 F. Overcast

ANIMAS 37 F. Overcast

ATLANTA 37 F. Partly Cloudy

BALTIMORE 37 F. Partly Cloudy

BELLEVILLE 37 F. Partly Cloudy

BIRMINGHAM 37 F. Partly Cloudy

BOSTON 37 F. Partly Cloudy

BUFFALO 37 F. Partly Cloudy

CALCUTTA 37 F. Partly Cloudy

CASABLANCA 37 F. Partly Cloudy

CHICAGO 37 F. Partly Cloudy

CINCINNATI 37 F. Partly Cloudy

CLEVELAND 37 F. Partly Cloudy

DALLAS 37 F. Partly Cloudy

DENVER 37 F. Partly Cloudy

DETROIT 37 F. Partly Cloudy

HOUSTON 37 F. Partly Cloudy

INDIANAPOLIS 37 F. Partly Cloudy

JACKSONVILLE 37 F. Partly Cloudy

KANSAS CITY 37 F



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# A More Moderate McGovern Sees a Tough Re-Election Fight

By David S. Broder



**'I've always thought that once you're defeated, you go back to the office you hold and do your best from there.'**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Facing what he says "will not be an easy" battle for re-election next year in South Dakota, Sen. George McGovern has begun to moderate many of the position he took in his presidential campaign last year.

In a session with newsmen yesterday, Sen. McGovern said he had scaled back his proposals for defense reductions and tax reforms from those he offered in last year's race and he declined to be drawn into debate with President Nixon on the issue of amnesty that arose so often in the campaign.

He extended the olive branch to factional foes like AFL-CIO president George Meany and Democratic national chairman Robert S. Strauss and said he had no desire to claim leadership, actual or titular, of the national Democratic party.

"I don't see myself as that [titular leader]," Sen. McGovern told two dozen newsmen at breakfast. "I've always thought that once you're defeated, you go back to the office you hold and do your best from there."

**'Bad Reporting'**

The 1972 Democratic nominee put almost all his discussion of the events of the last campaign—including the role of the press and other Democrats in his lopsided defeat—off-the-record, saying he did not want to rehash past controversies.

But he vigorously defended his controversial January speech at Oxford University, saying it had been "bad reporting" that depicted it as an apology for his campaign rather than a discussion of the "centralization of power in the presidency and the failure of other institutions to resist the trend."

Sen. McGovern said he decided to "get the hell out of the country" and make the Jan. 21 speech in England, because he did not want to participate either in Mr. Nixon's inauguration the previous day or the counter-inauguration activities sponsored by various peace groups.

"I was under great pressure to lead the counter-inauguration activities," he said, "and I felt it was not the place for me." It would have been misinterpreted.

On the other hand, Sen. McGovern said, "I was deeply offended by the Christmas bombing" of North Vietnam "and I didn't want to stand on the platform" with Mr. Nixon "and appear to condone what had been done. Even if I had been there, I wouldn't have gone to the inauguration."

Fresh back from a five-day swing of his home state, Sen. McGovern professed to be more encouraged about his prospects

of re-election in 1974. But, he added, it "will not be an easy campaign; it never is for a Democrat in South Dakota."

He lost the state to Mr. Nixon in November, while other Democrats were winning the governorship, a Senate seat and control of the legislature.

He said he thought he had been hurt at home by his prolonged absence from the state and by what he called "congregations and distortions" of his views on amnesty, abortion and marijuana, which he had not had time to answer adequately.

He declined several times to restate his difference with Mr. Nixon on amnesty for Vietnam

draft resisters, telling the reporters, "I'm not going to have much to say about that. If it comes, it will have to be by executive order. There's not sufficient strength in Congress to force the President's hand."

The senator said his main concern was the matter of budget priorities, but even in that area his views seemed deliberately tempered as compared to those he expressed in the last campaign.

He said, "I accept" the \$208-billion spending ceiling Mr. Nixon has recommended for fiscal 1974. But he added that the \$12-billion deficit the President is projecting may be "bigger than it looks to be."

Sen. McGovern said he thought severe cutbacks in domestic programs could be averted by trimming military spending between \$7 to \$9 billion. When a reporter noted that this was considerably less than the \$31-billion, three-year cut he had advocated in the campaign, the senator said rising manpower costs no longer made his original target seem feasible.

He also suggested closing "tax loopholes," notably the special treatment of capital gains and accelerated depreciation allowances, to the extent of \$8 or \$9 billion.

"Maybe you can't get the full \$22 billion I recommended in the campaign," he said, "but you could go one-third of the way."

## U.S. Aid Asked By Minnesota Judge Changes Mind, Admits Evidence Ellsberg Opposed

By Sanford J. Ungar

**Governor Urges Nixon To Declare Disaster**

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Minnesota Gov. Wendell R. Anderson has asked President Nixon to declare his state a disaster area because of the statewide shortage of heating oil.

Making public yesterday a letter he sent to the White House Friday, Gov. Anderson, a Democrat, said that a "major disaster" is imminent in Minnesota. He said the state is short by 30 million gallons of heating oil for the rest of the winter, which he said would mean the closing of 540 factories, and 18,000 stores and insufficient oil for 105,000 homes if the shortage could not be made up.

Gov. Anderson said Minnesota was the hardest hit of six Midwestern states that were caught short of oil this winter and that he was asking the federal government to release 28 million gallons of heating oil from Defense Department storage tanks on the East and West Coasts.

In response to the request, the White House yesterday dispatched three federal officials to the state capital, St. Paul.

They are to meet with members of Gov. Anderson's staff today to discuss the situation. One U.S. aide was quoted as saying that, "on the surface," Minnesota was worse off than the other Midwestern states but that any decision about how to help the state would have to be made in Washington.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 (UPI)—The defense lost a round in the Pentagon papers case yesterday, as U.S. District Judge W. Matt Byrne Jr. reversed himself and admitted critical prosecution documents into evidence.

The judge said that the government could use "Industrial Security Manual for Safeguarding Classified Information," issued by the Defense Department and the Rand Corp., against Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr.

Judge Byrne relented after Chief Prosecutor David R. Nissen produced four research contracts between Pentagon agencies and Rand, where the defendants once worked.

Although the contracts made no specific mention of the Pentagon papers, the judge said it was enough that the signed agreements established Rand's role in helping to formulate American policy in Vietnam.

Ending a four-day controversy on the issue, Judge Byrne said the prosecution was entitled to try to convince the jury that the Pentagon papers, like other classified documents sent to Rand, were covered by the regulations embodied in the security manuals.

But he ruled that defense attorneys also are entitled to present to the jury their contradictory view—that the papers were covered by a special arrangement outside the scope of the security manuals.

Testimony from Richard Beck, Rand's top security officer, already has established that when Mr. Ellsberg transferred a copy of the papers to Rand as an officially authorized courier, they were kept out of the contractor's top-secret control system for more than a year.

The defense says this is because Mr. Ellsberg had been guaranteed unlimited and exclusive access to the papers by three retiring Defense Department officials in 1968.

According to one of those officials, Morton H. Halperin—now a consultant to the Ellsberg-Russo defense—the documents were "private papers" rather than government property.

Whatever their character, Mr. Nissen contends they were covered by the industrial security manuals. If this is so, the manuals can be used to help establish that the defendants violated the laws against espionage, espionage and theft of government property.

The judge's ruling yesterday in effect that the applicability of the security manuals is for the jury, rather than for him, to decide after hearing both sides.

As the prosecution projected excerpts from the security manuals on a courtroom screen, Judge Byrne repeatedly warned the jurors that they are not to consider the manuals as authoritative statements of the law involved in the case but merely as regulations of which the defendants were aware.

**Guard Slain in Clash Of Peronist Factions**

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 15 (Reuters)—A bodyguard of labor leader Jose Rucci was killed Tuesday night in a gun battle between rival factions of supporters of former President Juan Peron, police reported yesterday.

Police said Mr. Rucci, secretary-general of the General Labor Confederation, was speaking at an election-campaign rally of the Peronist-led Justicialist Liberation Front in Chivilcoy, 125 miles west of here, and fighting broke out in the crowd. In the gun battle, the 27-year-old bodyguard was killed as he tried to drive the labor leader's car away.

Police said the Justicialist Front was a coalition of labor unions and Peronist groups. It was formed last year to challenge the rule of the military government.

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## Nixon Urges Congress to Act On Stalled Environment Bills

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).

President Nixon, urging Congress to act promptly on 19 backlogged bills to promote the environment and the nation's natural resources, said today the costs of fighting pollution should be reflected in consumer prices and "not in the federal budget."

Mr. Nixon also said in a special message that "because there are so many local or state boundaries to the problems of our environment, the federal government must play an active, positive role." He continued:

"We can and will set standards and exercise leadership. We are providing necessary funding support. And we will provide encouragement and incentive for others to help with the job."

Mr. Nixon proposed two new pieces of environmental legislation, including a bid to include "clean air" in the East as part of the national wilderness system.

**Fishing Regulations**

The President also proposed a bill to regulate commercial fishing off the U.S. coasts.

After calling for enactment of 9 measures he proposed in the past Congress, dealing with topics ranging from safe drinking water to disposal of hazardous wastes, the President called for a basic new farm bill that would reduce federal subsidies and leave more decisions-making to farmers.

"We must reduce the farmer's dependence on government payments through increased returns from sale of farm products at home and abroad," he said, and "we must reduce the farmer's dependence on government payments to increase returns from sales of farm products at home and abroad."

Mr. Nixon said the President had called for a basic new farm bill that would reduce federal subsidies and leave more decisions-making to farmers.

**Balance Needed**

Setting forth guidelines for programs in the environmental and natural resources area, Mr. Nixon said the first need is to "strike a balance" between ecological and conservation interests and economic growth.

As for combating pollution, Mr. Nixon said:

"The costs of pollution should be more fully met in the free marketplace, not in the federal budget. For example, the price of pollution control devices for automobiles should be borne by the owner and the user and not the general taxpayer. The costs of eliminating pollution should be reflected in the costs of goods and services."

The message gave no dollar figures for the cost of the Nixon program.

**House Panel Says 'Bug' Discovered**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI)—An electronic listening device was found this week in the House Foreign Affairs Committee's main hearing room, Rep. Thomas E. Jordan, D., Pa., said today.

The hearing room is where the committee hears top government officials testify on sensitive matters, frequently in closed session. The device, described as a "sophisticated transmitter," was found lying on top of a table Monday. The FBI is investigating.

The last testimony before the committee was given Feb. 3 by Secretary of State William F. Rogers. That session was open to the public.

**reese palley BOEHM BIRDS**

hotel meriden, paris 17, 81 bd gouvion saint-cyr

## Road Signs List Kilometers and Miles in Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Four highway signs, believed to be the first in the United States to mark distances in kilometers, have been placed along Interstate-71 between Cincinnati and Cleveland.

The signs, erected by the State Transportation Department, "give the distance to a city in both miles and kilometers. For example, a sign near the Morrow-Richland County border on northbound I-71 reads: "Cleveland, 94 miles, 151 kilometers."

Transportation Department Director J. Phillip Richley said the signs were the first in a series to be installed throughout the state to familiarize motorists with the metric system.

Mr. Richley said he expects the United States to convert to the metric system by 1983. He said a bill on conversion to the metric system is in the House Committee on Science and Astronautics.

**Three Men Held**

The customs spokesman said that three of the freighter's crew of 15 were in custody while the remaining 12 and the five-man crew of the tugboat San Jorge were confined to their ships pending further investigation.

Both the freighter and tugboat are registered in the Mexican port of Mazatlan.

The spokesman said the marijuana was in the form of 7,000 "bricks," each weighing 2.2 pounds. He said they were packed in boxes marked "coffee."

He said the seizure topped the previous high of five tons confiscated about two years ago in San Francisco.

The haul was reported to be the climax of a joint investigation involving the Bureau of Customs, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and police.

**GAO Says Nixon, McGovern Broke Campaign Law**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).

The General Accounting Office reported Tuesday that the campaign organizations of President Nixon and Sen. George McGovern failed to report within 48 hours a series of large contributions received during the last 12 days of the 1972 campaign.

However, it accepted the recommendation of the Office of Federal Elections against bringing legal action.

"While the committees' interpretations of the actions resulted in a failure to disclose promptly substantial contributions received immediately before the election, as is the clear intent of the [Federal Election Campaign] act, neither the new law nor the regulations were sufficiently explicit on these matters," said Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats.

In both cases, the GAO said it found that many of the contributions were subdivided into assignments under \$5,000 applied to different campaign committees, which had the effect of avoiding the \$5,000 reporting requirement.

The report covered a number of large contributions to the Nixon campaign, including \$50,000 from architect Frank Sinatra, and a somewhat smaller number of gifts to the McGovern campaign.

**Dutch Tuition Protest**

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15 (Reuters)—Students occupied buildings at four Dutch universities today to protest official moves to increase tuition fees from 200 to 1,000 guilders (about \$65 to \$330). Universities affected by the sit-in demonstrations are those at Amsterdam, Leyden, Utrecht and Eindhoven.

## 8 Tons of Marijuana Seized On Ship, Biggest Haul by U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 (AP).

U.S. customs agents made their largest marijuana seizure yesterday with the confiscation of nearly eight tons of the drug from a Mexican-registered freighter docked in Los Angeles harbor.

Officials estimated the street value of the marijuana at \$13 million.

A Bureau of Customs spokesman said that the marijuana was contained in 384 wooden boxes aboard the Don Miguel.

The freighter was the vessel that sailed "from tedium to apathy" in the film "Mr. Roberts."

The Don Miguel was being towed to Los Angeles to play a feature role in a forthcoming version of the NBC television series "Ironside" when customs agents boarded it.

The ship had been renamed the "La-Ro" and had been painted over to look rusty and decrepit for the "Ironside" episode.

**Hashish Cache Found**

TEHRAN, Feb. 15 (AP)—A \$1-million hashish haul was reported by Iranian police today.

The one-ton drug cache was found hidden in a truck according to official reports. Five smugglers were also reported captured.

## U.S. Drops Case Against Aide to Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).

The federal government today dropped all charges against reporter Les Whitten and two Indians who were arrested Jan. 21 for possessing documents stolen from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

A federal grand jury questioned Mr. Whitten and his employer, columnist Jack Anderson, as well as the two accused Indians, Anita Collins and Hank Adams, yesterday.

Mr. Whitten and Mr. Adams were arrested two weeks ago as they carried documents that were taken from the government's Bureau of Indian Affairs during the occupation by militant Indians last year. They claimed they were taking the documents back to the BIA where they would turn them over to the FBI.

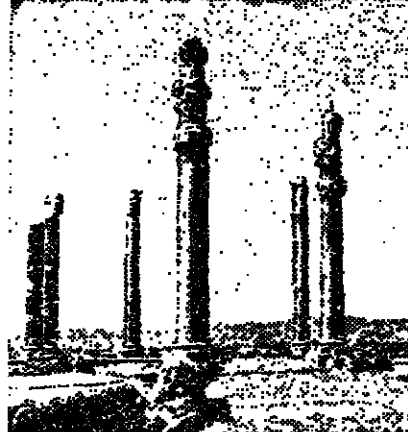
All three were charged with possessing stolen documents with intent to convert them to their own use.

At the same time, smaller increases would have gone to 325,000 psychiatrically disabled veterans of all wars—on the basis that "bone and muscle" damage is less of a handicap to employment than is mental illness.

## Fly with the 'Homa' to its fabulous land



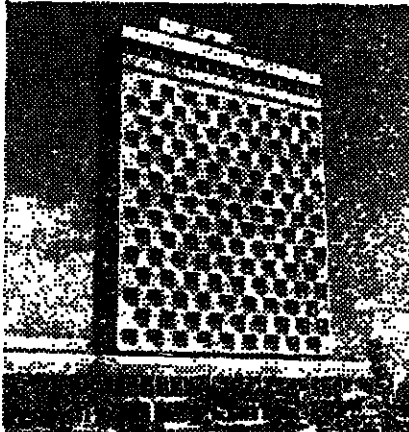
Welcome aboard.



Persepolis, Shiraz.



The unbeaten path, near Isfahan.



The Arya Sheraton Hotel, Tehran.

Iran Air's 'Homa' offers many rewards. So does Iran.

Soon it will be dusk. Colossal pillars cast long deep-purple shadows across the ruins of a once great city. The vestiges of ancient palaces, towers and massive assembly halls loom in the dying light.

This is Persepolis, a city which Darius the Great founded and made the centre of an all-powerful nation.

And it is here, so legend has it, that the fabulous 'Homa' bird appeared in the skies.

This bird is said to have inspired Cyrus the Great to found the Persian Empire (now Iran). Though Persepolis has receded imperiously into history, the bird flies on.

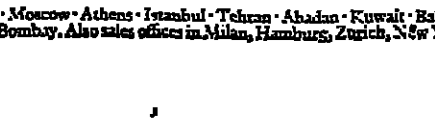
Today you can see its majestic profile on the tailplanes of Iran Air's all-jet fleet: Boeing 707s and 727s for our international flights, 737s for servicing our 12 destination network in Iran itself.

Get all the rewarding details from your Travel Agent.

So come visit Iran. There's so much to see—Isfahan, Shiraz, Persepolis, cities splendid and romantic where history was made.

Or to the unbeaten path... through a land of gardens, ornate pigeon towers and dreaming mosques with domes of turquoise or yellow. Hotels? They are luxurious and international with every modern facility.

Get all the rewarding details from your Travel Agent.



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ایران ایر



## Obituaries

## Achille Cardinal Lienart, 89, Championed Workers' Cause

LILLE, France, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Achille Cardinal Lienart, 89, known as "the red cardinal" because of his support for workers' causes, died last night.

Cardinal Lienart was born in Lille, a grimy northern industrial city, spent much of his life there and eventually became its cardinal.

He fought consistently for improved workers' housing and better wages for the lower paid. He earned the title "the red cardinal" during the late 1920s when he fought vigorously on behalf of striking workers.

Cardinal Lienart was ordained a priest in 1907. He obtained degrees in theology from the Catholic University of Paris and in philosophy from the Sorbonne.

After his Paris studies, he spent a year in Rome and returned to France in 1910. He was named professor of Biblical studies in Cambrai and later transferred to the St. Sulpice Seminary in Lille, where he was teaching when World War I broke out.

Chaplain in Trenches  
Cardinal Lienart immediately joined the army as a chaplain. His work in the field with France's battle-weary and disillusioned troops won him the Legion of Honor and the War Cross. He served with the 301st French Infantry Regiment, mostly in the trenches. Frequently he crept into no man's land to rescue casualties. He once got behind German lines to bring wounded men to safety.

He received his first parish in

1926 at Tourcoing in the north. Two years later, on Oct. 6, 1928, he was named bishop of Lille.

On June 30, 1930, Pope Pius XI elevated him to the College of Cardinals.

He was an advocate of the Catholic labor union movement. During World War II, Cardinal Lienart was a persistent target of Nazi pressure because of his influence in the area. Once he told an SS officer: "I was a soldier. You cannot frighten me by threatening death."

He was a prominent figure at the Second Vatican Council and was at one time considered a possible successor to Pope John XXIII.

## Otto Leichter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 15 (UPI).—Otto Leichter, 76, a journalist here for 16 years, and a leader in the Austrian Social Democratic party before World War II, died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital.

During his years as a journalist in Europe and later in the United States, Mr. Leichter came to know many of the politically powerful and influential leaders in government. He also shared the confidences of three UN secretaries-general, the late Dag Hammarskjöld, U Thant and Kurt Waldheim.

## Chester N. Frazier

PORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 15 (AP).—Chester N. Frazier, 81, an internationally known authority on dermatology and a Harvard professor before retiring in 1958, died yesterday. From 1922 to 1942, he taught at the Junior Medical College in Peking.

## Maj. Gen. G. Gardner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—Retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Grandison Gardner, 80, a command pilot and engineer and former special assistant to the secretary of the Air Force, died Jan. 19 in Phoenix, it became known today.

Gen. Gardner's military service started in 1917. He was a military air observer in London before coming to Washington in 1941 to serve as chief of the Engineering Section of the Materiel Division. In 1945, he went to Japan as a member of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey. In 1946, he returned to Washington to organize the Office of the Air Comptroller at Air Force headquarters.

In 1951, Gen. Gardner was named director of the Joint Air Defense Board in Washington. He retired in 1964.

After his retirement, he was director of the SHAPE Air Technical Defense Center in The Hague.



Wally Cox at the height of his TV success.

## Wally Cox, TV Comedian, Found Dead

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 15 (AP).—Comedian Wally Cox, television's shy "Mr. Peepers," was found dead this morning in his Bel Air home. The 48-year-old comedian was believed to have died of natural causes, police said. They said his wife found him in pajamas slumped over the pillow in his bed.

Mr. Cox was famous for his portrayal of Robinson Peepers, a gentle, owlish science teacher, on television in the early 1950s.

He had a number of roles afterward but was always remembered as the bespectacled Mr. Peepers. "I wish people would forget Mr. Peepers," Mr. Cox said recently. "Peepers was just one character I played."

Mr. Cox, who was born in Detroit, began performing in New York nightclubs in 1948 and soon was on television, which led to a Broadway play, "Dance Me a Song."

"Mr. Peepers" became a TV hit in 1953. But its success lasted only a couple of years and by 1956 he was placed in another TV series, "The Adventures of Hiram Holliday." That series' life was short.

In later years, he made frequent television appearances. He was often on panel shows and he did the voice for cartoon characters. He was a regular on the "Hollywood Squares," a daytime television game show.

Indian-Made MiG

BOMBAY, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Indian Air Force accepted yesterday the first MiG fighter aircraft produced in India mostly from locally made parts. V.C. Shukla, defense production minister, thanked the Soviet Union for its help in constructing the advanced version of the supersonic MiG-21.

## Nixon Critic Is Leaving Republicans

Rep. Riegle to Join Democrats in House

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—Rep. Donald W. Riegle Jr. of Michigan, a leading Republican critic of President Nixon's Vietnam and domestic policies, has decided to switch parties and become a Democrat.

The 35-year-old congressman, serving his fourth term in the House, is expected to make his formal announcement in his home town of Flint, Mich., next week.

He has been the center of publicity and controversy since his election to the House in 1966. He interrupted work on a doctorate in business administration at Harvard to defeat an incumbent Democrat in a traditionally Democratic and strongly unionized district.

In 1967, he was one of three freshman Republicans chosen to reply to President Johnson's criticism of Republican "nay-sayers" in Congress. He accused Mr. Johnson of wanting a "one-man band" government and said Republicans were the ones seeking "new" solutions.

## Critical Questions

Rep. Riegle's disagreement with policy in Vietnam began during the Johnson years. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, he organized his own "cost-benefit" analysis of military expenditures in Vietnam and subjected administration witnesses to unusually sharp questioning.

The disagreement carried over when Mr. Nixon became President. Rep. Riegle said Mr. Nixon told him in 1968 that he would end the war within six months of entering the White House—a statement the President's spokesmen have denied.

When the war continued, Rep. Riegle was the only House Republican to give active support to Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, R-Calif., during his challenge of Mr. Nixon during the early 1972 primaries.

While Rep. Riegle's differences with the administration over Vietnam have been highly publicized, colleagues said he had told them he also found himself in increasing disagreement with the President on a wide range of domestic issues.

## Mobutu Visits Belgium

BRUSSELS, Feb. 15 (UPI).—President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire arrived today for a one-month private stay in Belgium. He was welcomed at Brussels airport by King Baudouin and Premier Edmond Leburton.



NASA PHOTO—Part of color picture made from imaging data transmitted from space. Picture shows Washington-Baltimore area as far south as Fredericksburg, Va.

## Satellite Maps Earth Resources

By John Noble Wilford

GREENBELT, Md. (UPI).—Dr. Nicholas M. Short, a geologist at Goddard Space Flight Center here, bent over the light table and squinted through an 8-power magnifying glass at a large color transparency of western Nevada.

To the unpracticed eye, the photograph seemed unimpressive, a strange panorama of unrelenting reds and pinks, grays and blues and indigos. But to Dr. Short and many other scientists, it was one more reason to proclaim the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1) "a success beyond our wildest dreams."

The photograph was made from data transmitted from 570 miles out in space, one of some 125,000 pictures that have been produced by ERTS-1 during its first seven months of orbiting the earth.

The one-ton spacecraft's mission is to determine the feasibility of exploring the earth from space, surveying its resources and monitoring such changing processes as the growth of crops, advances of glaciers and spread of pollution and population.

"Story to Tell"  
"This one's got a story to tell," Dr. Short said, examining the Nevada picture and explaining its many potential uses.

There was Reno in blue and blue-gray; cities and other works of man were made to show up in those and lighter colors in the ERTS pictures to enhance contrast. There were the suburbs, in pink, and the farmlands, in red, the color signatures of vegetation.

These are the kinds of patterns that land-use planners, cartographers and agricultural experts look for in the ERTS pictures. They enable them to spot trends in urban sprawl, revise maps, make timber inventories and chart the various uses to which land is put, even distinguishing between pastures and croplands, vineyards and orchards.

Along the spine of the Sierra Nevada, it was possible to plot the white mantle of snow on its peaks. Elsewhere in the picture, shallow lakes showed light blue and deeper lakes dark blue to indigo. Where the Truckee River emptied into Pyramid Lake, there was a patch of red, the telltale sign of thick algae growing in the nutrients from pollution.

Use to Hydrologists  
Hydrologists scrutinize such features to make water-supply forecasts, chart drainage patterns, map flood plains, patrol irrigation canals for leaks and detect pollution.

And to the north of Reno, it was possible to make out a ring of low hills forming an almost perfect circle. It was probably an eroded volcanic formation that had heretofore escaped the attention of geologists on foot and in airplanes—a discovery illustrating how ERTS photographs provide a new perspective of earth.

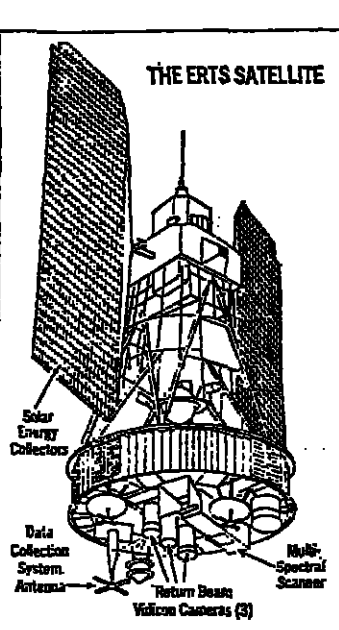
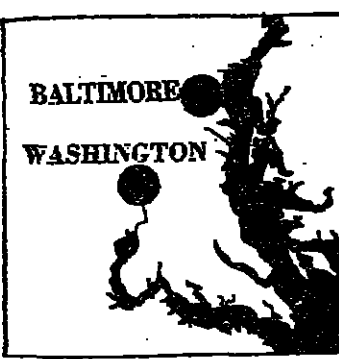
"These photographs are flags to geologists that say, there's something interesting here, go out in the field and find out what it is," Dr. Short explained.

Dr. Short is one of about 300 scientists, American and foreign, who are poring over ERTS photographs. In nearly every case, the scientists report that the spacecraft's results are exceeding expectations.

Launched in July  
ERTS-1 was launched on July 23 by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Other agencies supporting the project include the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Army Corps of Engineers.

The butterfly-shaped satellite went into a near-circular, near-polar orbit that was sun-synchronous.

Having a near-circular orbit, the satellite views everything under its track from the same altitude, an advantage in mapping. Having it near-polar, the satellite crosses near the North



ERTS satellite's scanner measures light in four bands of the spectrum. Vidicon cameras are designed to take simultaneous pictures of areas surveyed by the scanner. Data collection system monitors environmental conditions on earth.

and South Poles on each orbit, but because the earth is rotating beneath its fixed orbit, it surveys a different swath of the rest of the globe each time. In 18 days, ERTS-1 can cover the entire globe, except for the cones around the poles.

Since the orbit is sun-synchronous, it means that the sun angle over any scene on the ground will be the same each time the satellite passes overhead. For example, ERTS-1 always crosses the Equator on its north-to-south track when it is 9:30 a.m. local time.

3 TV Cameras  
The eyes of the satellite are a set of three television cameras and a multispectral scanner with four channels.

The TV cameras were designed to take simultaneous pictures of the same 115-by-115-mile section of the earth in different portions of the spectrum—one in green, one in red and the third in the near infra-red. But a minor electrical problem forced the flight controllers to turn off the cameras early in the mission.

But the scanner, with its detectors measuring reflected light in two visible and two near infrared bands of the spectrum, proved sufficient to demonstrate the potential of remote sensing from space.

With ERTS-1, it takes 500 pictures to cover the United States, compared with 500,000 from high-altitude aircraft.

Photo Panoramas  
On the wall in the office of Dr. William M. Norton, the chief project scientist, there is a panorama of 11 photographs. It shows a strip of land 115 miles wide, running from Quebec down to North Carolina. It took ERTS-1 only 25 seconds to record such a panorama.

Some of the most valuable results, however, come only after hours of painstaking analysis of the images through magnification, color filters and other manipulations.

The following are some of the highlights:

In geology, Dr. Paul D. Lowman

of Goddard has discovered many previously unmapped fractures branching off the San Andreas fault in California.

University of Wyoming geologists are preparing the first detailed map of the many cracks and other structural features of the Wind River Mountains, a job that would have taken five years with conventional means. Areas of faulting and cracking are usually promising places for ore prospecting.

## Continental Drift

Other scientists believe that they can trace the linear terrain features where India is thought to have pushed into Asia millions of years ago. Under the continental drift theory, it is thought that India broke off from Antarctica and drifted to its present location.

In hydrology, Dr. Vincent V. Salomonson, another ERTS investigator at Goddard, said that the satellite pictures were making it possible to chart the gradual shifts in glaciers and may lead to an understanding of why the shifts occur, and whether glacial ice, which contains 75 percent of the world's fresh water, is decreasing.

Scientists also report using ERTS pictures to measure sedimentation in coastal regions, detect erosion, examine changes in wet terrain and tidal marshes and monitor the biological productivity of the ocean.

U.S. Geological Survey scientists have used infrared images from ERTS-1 to detect shallow subsurface water-bearing rocks in Nebraska, Illinois and New York State. As a result, they expect to produce more accurate maps of the nation's underground water supply.

## New Tool Seen

Dr. A. P. Colvocoresses, a cartographer for the Geological Survey, doubts that spacecraft will take the place of conventional aerial photography in mapping. But he sees ERTS-type imagery as a "new tool that promises much to the mapmaker," particularly in recording changes that "are occurring faster than the mapmaker can possibly record them by conventional techniques."

One such example is land-use mapping. Dr. Robert N. Colwell of the University of California at Berkeley has taken ERTS photographs of northern California and identified the general types of crops in fields 20 acres or larger. He reports that he was right 83 percent of the time.

In one of the first ERTS experiments, Purdue University scientists took imaging data from parts of Texas and Oklahoma and determined that the area included the following: 4.1 million acres of range and pasture; 2.7 million acres of cropland; 1.5 million acres of forest; and 180,000 acres of water, which in turn could be categorized according to quality.

## 31 Other Nations

Although ERTS-1 has aimed its sensors mostly at the United States, investigators from 31 other countries are participating. Mali, for example, is beginning to use ERTS data to make maps of remote areas, for guiding water-exploration efforts and for choosing routes of new roads. From the photographs, Iran has located several lakes that did not appear on its maps.

Dr. Fernando de Mendonca, director-general of Brazil's space agency, reports that ERTS-1 photographs show how poorly the Amazon basin is understood. The positions of some of the river's tributaries were off by 12 miles or more and the direction of their flow was "sometimes off by 90 degrees."

If the Brazilians had had ERTS photography before, according to a NASA scientist, they could have saved millions of dollars in building the Trans-Amazon Highway. Just by knowing where the small rivers were, they could have avoided building many bridges.

## Women Total 60 Percent of U.S. Elderly

Their Preponderance Expected to Increase

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—The Census Bureau reports that women now constitute almost 60 percent of the 20.6 million Americans aged 65 or older. More than 83 percent of these women live alone. The bureau said projections indicate that both percentages are likely to keep rising at least until 1990.

In 1950, there were 102 men aged 65 and older for 100 women in the same category. By 1970, the number of men had shrunk to 73 for every 100 women. The Census Bureau estimates that by 1990 the number will shrink even further, to a ratio of 68 men to 100 women.

The reasons for women's increasing longevity are unknown. But the fact and its effects are a central finding of the report.

## Other Findings

Among the report's other findings are the following:

• The number of Americans over 65 is increasing by 300,000 to 400,000 a year.

• The number of people over 65 will increase sharply between the years 2010 and 2030 when persons born in the "baby boom" after World War II become aged.

• The proportion of people 65 to 69 is declining, while the proportion of those 75 and older is growing. The reason is the higher birth rates and heavy immigration of more than 70 years ago.

While women 65 and older continue to make up 10 percent of the work force, participation by men 65 and older dropped from 46 percent in 1950 to 35.5 percent in 1970.

Almost 40 percent of women 75 and older are living alone. The living arrangements of men and women 65 and older are found to differ. In 1971, more than 70 percent of the men were married and living with their wives, but only 35 percent of women 65 and older were living with their husbands.

The percentage of people 65 and older living with "other relatives" declined for both men and women from 1961 to 1971. For men it dropped to 1 percent from 11 percent for women to 15 percent from 32 percent.

While the numbers are known, the reasons more women than men live to the age of 65 are not. Some experts on aging say that "environmental" factors, such as the fact that men encounter more stress than women, are responsible for more women living longer.

Herman B. Brothman, chief of research and statistics for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Administration's Aging, said that he believed there was "something fundamental, something biological" responsible for women's longer lives.

The report, "Some Demographic Aspects of Aging in the United States," Series P-23 No. 43, is available for \$1 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

## Bhutto Replaces Province's Aides, Imposes His Rule

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today imposed presidential rule in the troubled province of Baluchistan after dismissing the governor and removing the Council of Ministers.

A proclamation said that Mr. Bhutto's order would remain in force for 30 days.

Earlier today, the president appointed new governors in Baluchistan and North West Frontier Province.

The previous governors were dismissed "in the larger interest of the nation," according to an official announcement.

The president's decision was viewed here as a direct consequence of the weekend discovery of a large arms cache at the Iraqi Embassy.

The two governors are leaders of the pro-Moscow National Awami Party, which is opposed by President Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party. Observers believe that confrontation between the two organizations now inevitable.

## Rembrandt Thief Uses Bicycle for Getaway

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP).—A man stole a Rembrandt oil painting worth nearly \$500,000 and made his getaway on a bicycle.

Police said they recovered the painting, undamaged, soon afterward and were questioning a suspect.

The theft was from the Leitch College Art Gallery in the suburbs of south London. Of the art gallery, said a Rembrandt, a portrait of "Jacob de Gheyn III" was stolen in a large plastic shopping bag by the thief before pedaled away.

## 82,000 Pounds Recalled

DETROIT, Feb. 15 (AP).—Motor Co. has announced that it is recalling about 82,000 cars, most of them 1972 models, because of a defect in the engine.

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SHOE-HUA-HUA—One-pound champion valued at 5,000 marks smuggling up in furry shoe in Hamburg.

## Strikes, Slowdowns Continued For 2d Day by U.K. Gas Union

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Workers' slowdowns and strikes reduced gas pressures today for the second day, closing some industrial operations and schools and affecting cooking and heating norms as temperatures plunged to their lowest this winter.

Subfreezing conditions were reported all over the country and there were record lows in Scottish regions where a one-day strike by gas workers cut gas pressures to levels considered the safety minimum.

Six of the British Gas Corporation's 12 regions were affected by the stoppage, which stems from a demand by gas workers for pay increases that would exceed those permitted in the government's anti-inflation program.

Victor Feather, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, representing 10 million workers, called for an independent court of inquiry into the gas dispute. But the proposal was rejected in the House of Commons by Trade and Industry Secretary Peter Walker, who said such a move would upset government machinery being established to deal with the second phase of economic controls when it becomes law by early April.

Labor leader Harold Wilson accused Prime Minister Edward Heath of evading the issue in Parliament. Mr. Heath went to Birmingham,

in the industrial Midlands, one of the areas worst hit by the dispute, and repeated his determination not to give any special treatment to the gas workers or any other union pleading hardship.

Almost 700 big firms were shut down by tonight because of dwindling supplies and between 2.5 million and 5.5 million domestic users of manufactured gas were affected in some way. Schools were closed where there was not enough heat.

Miners' union leader Joe Gormley today challenged the 47,000 unionized gas workers to accept the government's anti-inflation plan or call a general strike.

He said that if unions wanted a showdown over the controversial wage-price legislation, they must unite in a general strike to force a general election. "For one union to take on the government would be damned suicide," he declared.

A meeting of representatives of charitable organizations, the gas corporation and the unions was called for Monday by the Charity Age Concern. Its director, David Robman, said that after information was exchanged, "We will then be able to finalize plans for action at local and national level to safeguard the elderly during the coming weeks."

An elderly woman has died of injuries she suffered in the explosion of a camp stove she bought to guard against being without gas.



GOLDEN GADGET—A mini-umbrella to clip onto a pipe bowl on a rainy day is offered by a British manufacturer for £350.

Waldheim Sees Hirohito  
TOEYO, Feb. 15 (AP).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called on Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako today at the Imperial Palace.

## Major Ulster Catholic Party Requests Meeting With Craig

BELFAST, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Northern Ireland's biggest Roman Catholic political group, the Social Democratic and Labor party, said today that it had asked for meetings with the Ulster Loyalist Council, a Protestant military group headed by William Craig.

Mr. Craig, who has said he would not object to official talks with Catholic groups on Ulster's future, welcomed the request.

British government sources declined to comment on the request, but sources said: "Meetings like this are much better than throwing stones at each other."

The Catholic party said in a statement that it was eager to have discussions with "broad-based grass-roots Unionist opinion."

It added that while there remained a wide divergence of views on how to solve the sectarian problems of the British province, "areas of agreement are emerging in basic analysis of our problems."

The request for a meeting followed a speech by Mr. Craig in which he suggested an independent state of Northern Ireland apart from both Britain and the Irish Republic.

He also disclosed that he had held informal talks with the Catholic party before making the speech. Meanwhile, a report by a gov-

ernment advisory council said that Catholic and Protestant school integration in Northern Ireland was unrealistic now. The main barrier was the attitude of parents, the report said.

In Ulster's continuing violence, a security guard was shot in the shoulder in Belfast by two terrorists, who planted a bomb in an electrical store. No one was hurt in the explosion.

Some Protestant extremists and suspected members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army were reported to have been arrested by security forces in raids in Belfast last night.

### Death Sentence Given

BELFAST, Feb. 15 (AP).—A 29-year-old Protestant was sentenced to death by a criminal court today for shooting to death a policeman in October.

Albert Browne, a member of the militant Ulster Defense Association, was the first man to be sentenced to death in the province in 12 years. He was convicted of murdering Constable Gordon Herron. The death sentence is mandatory in the murder of a police officer, a soldier or a prison officer.

Browne shot Constable Herron and another officer when they stopped a stolen car in which he was riding. The death sentence can be appealed.

## Shah Rewards 700 Policemen In Switzerland

GENEVA, Feb. 15 (UPI).—The city government said today it waived the law to allow the Shah of Iran to give gold medals to all the 700 policemen who protected him during his visit here last year. Normally Swiss law bars any state official from accepting gifts. At the Shah's request, special authorization was given for him to distribute the medals—worth \$50 each—as well as Persian rugs to seven top police officials.

## German Police Chase Ends With 2 Deaths

HAGEN, West Germany, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—A car chase ended today in the deaths of a gunman and his policeman hostage, police here said.

Police opened fire when the fleeing car was held up in a traffic jam. As the suspect fell, he shot his hostage in the back, killing him, police said.

The chase began when two detectives sought to arrest a Hagen man on suspicion of 17 robberies. The suspect wounded both detectives and took one of them hostage, using the detectives' car in his escape attempt.

## Students, Police Clash Again, Concessions by Cairo Seen

CAIRO, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Riot police and student demonstrators clashed for the fifth straight day near Cairo University today, but the encounter was disciplinary and there were indications that the students may have won some concessions from the government.

The Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party, was reported to be studying the students' grievances, and these grievances were aired for the first time by Cairo newspapers. Political observers took this as a sign that the government was prepared to release some detained students and to deal openly with student complaints.

### Hundreds March

Several hundred students today marched off the campus of Cairo University, as they had on each of the preceding four days, and

confronted police near an important intersection leading to a main bridge that crosses the Nile and leads toward the center of Cairo.

After a few stones were thrown by students, the police pushed them back to the area in front of the main campus gates. The students are demanding the release of 120 students arrested as anti-state activists during January demonstrations. They also seek freedom from press censorship and replacement of disciplinary councils in universities by democratically elected student bodies.

Preliminary contacts have been held during the last 24 hours by student representatives, university authorities and leaders of the Arab Socialist Union to study peace terms and the introduction of democratic practices on the campus.

## Connally Visited Saudi Arabia With Occidental Oil Chairman

By William J. Coughlin

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 15.—John B. Connally, former U.S. secretary of the Treasury and a confidant of President Nixon, has been in the Middle East on an undisclosed mission, the Los Angeles Times has learned.

Mr. Connally met here with King Faisal and other Saudi Arabian officials after President Nixon's re-election in November but before his inauguration last month. He arrived from London on a private plane. What other Middle Eastern countries Mr.

Connally visited, if any, was not learned.

Sources here said that Mr. Connally was on private business, that the jet he arrived on was owned by Occidental Petroleum and that he had been accompanied by Occidental's chairman Armand Hammer.

Occidental has been negotiating for a concession in Saudi Arabia, according to oil industry sources.

Oil Industry Contacts  
While Mr. Connally, a Texan, has close contacts with the oil industry, political sources here thought it unlikely that such a close associate of Mr. Nixon's would meet the king and his advisers without some discussion of the Middle-East situation.

U.S. Embassy sources here declined to discuss the visit but said the embassy has played a "minimal" role.

In Washington, the White House said that Mr. Connally had not asked for the President. A State Department spokesman said Mr. Connally had gone to Saudi Arabia at the invitation of King Faisal. Asked whether Mr. Connally had traveled elsewhere in the Middle East during the trip, the spokesman said, "No, to our knowledge."

The visit came at a turning point in relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia. The Nixon administration recently said that it had decided to accept the proposal of the Saudi Oil Minister, Sheikh Yamani, that Saudi Arabia be permitted to invest in oil marketing in the United States.

Details of that arrangement are being worked out and it is certain to have a long-range impact not only on the oil industry but also on U.S.-Saudi relations.

Los Angeles Times.

## 5-Member Bloc In Southeast Asia Seeks to Expand

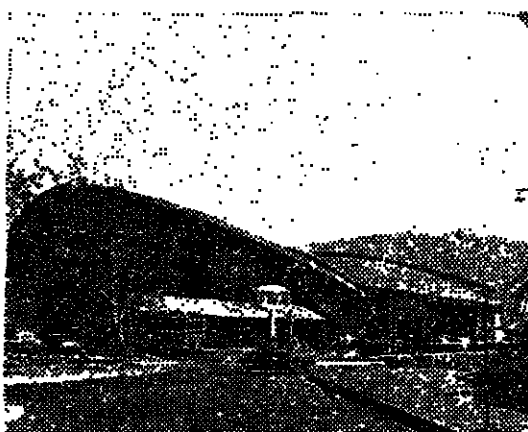
KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Foreign ministers of the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations agreed today to seek to expand the group to cover all countries in the region.

After a one-day meeting, the ministers said they planned to convene a regional conference to serve as an "Asian forum."

The group, comprising Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore, seeks to enroll North and South Vietnam, Burma, Laos and Cambodia. The ministers said they had agreed to cooperate in reconstruction and rehabilitation throughout Indochina and had discussed political recognition of North Vietnam.

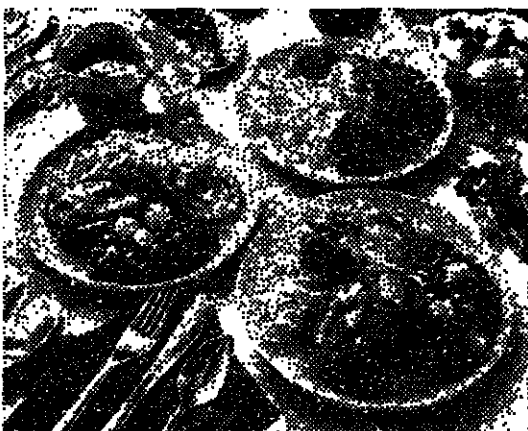
They also discussed how the cease-fire in Vietnam affected their policy of having Southeast Asia declared a neutral zone guaranteed by China, the Soviet Union and the United States.

# WHY MORE PEOPLE ARE NOW CROSSING THE ATLANTIC WITH TWA's AMBASSADOR SERVICE THAN WITH ANY OTHER AIRLINE.



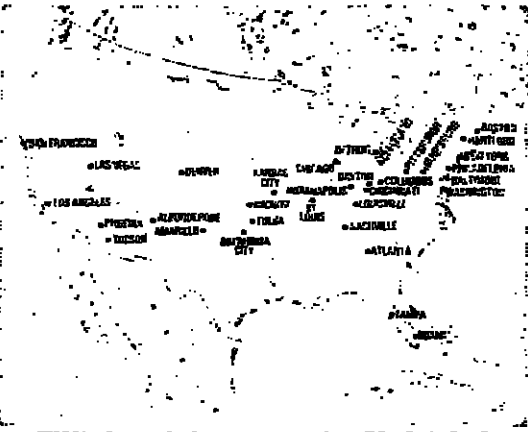
TWA is the only airline to have a terminal to itself at New York's Kennedy Airport.

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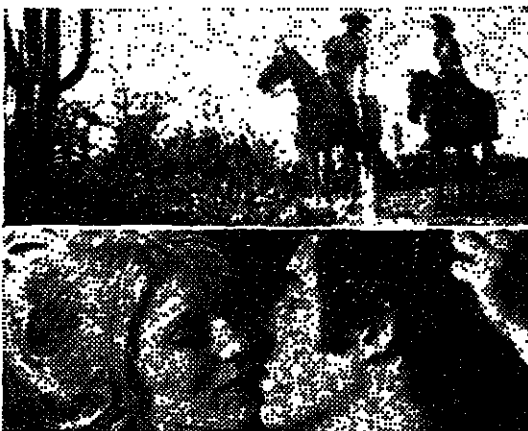
On 747's a Director of Customer Services can make instant bookings in the air.

BETTER.



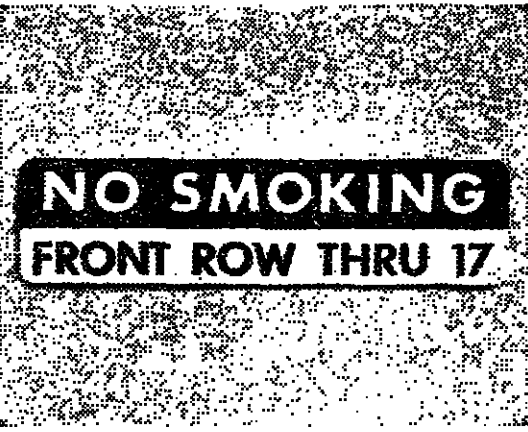
TWA's 707 twin seat. When nobody's next to you, the middle becomes a side table.

BETTER.



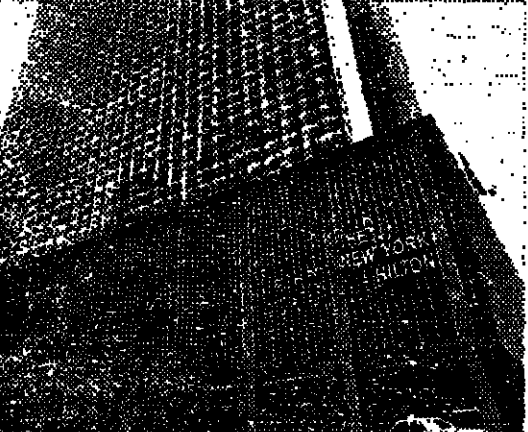
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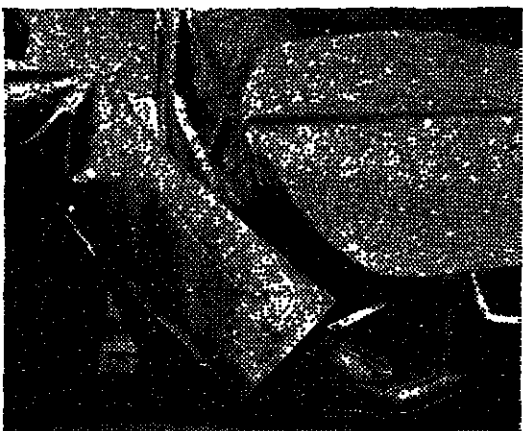
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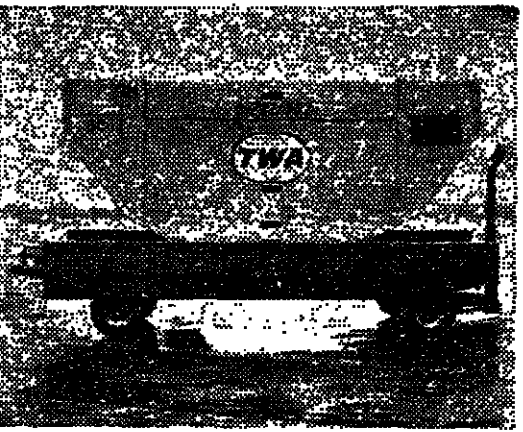
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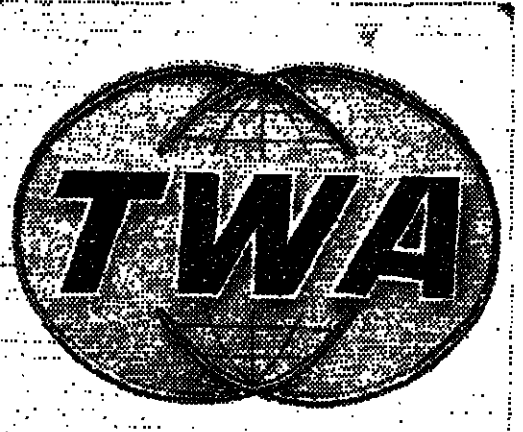
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## Triple Play on Hijacking

The agreement for the mutual control of hijacking, signed in Washington and Havana, has its ambiguities, and its success will in great part depend upon the spirit shown on both sides. The core problem in tackling international terrorism in its various aspects has been to avoid strengthening iron curtains—that is, to place no additional, international, burdens on those who seek to flee their own countries but do not risk lives other than their own in the process. It is not yet entirely clear how successful the Cuban-American agreement will prove to be in this respect.

Nevertheless, the new agreement is extremely significant. In the first place, it is a genuine attempt to take bilateral action in a field which the United Nations has merely skirted. That Canada is following the American example indicates that this technique may find extensive, and salutary, application.

Secondly, the pact is an example of the new flexibility that has appeared in the recent practice of diplomacy. By the standards of earlier years, it is hard to imagine two governments which have no formal diplomatic relations and which have a recent history of intense hostility reaching accord on a matter of such sensitivity. The fact that the agreement was signed in Havana and Washington shows how far apart Cuba and the United States remain; the fact that

it was signed shows that such technical distance need be no bar to limited cooperation on matters of common concern.

And finally such limited cooperation may well turn out to be the best avenue toward closing the wide gap that still separates Castro's Cuba from the United States—a gap that has been a constant irritant in the hemisphere and that produces no discernible results beneficial to either side.

Neither Premier Castro nor President Nixon have shown any public signs of making an effort to work out the great mass of differences that divide their governments. The memory of the Bay of Pigs and the missile crisis, as well as the alignments and attitudes that led to those events, remain fresh in memory. To achieve the kind of overall settlement that would permit Havana and Washington to take up normal political and economic positions vis-à-vis one another would be a large and difficult operation. But by nibbling away at specific problems, much the same effect may be attained in time. It would seem simpler and more dramatic to bypass the tangle of divisive issues with some gesture like that of President Nixon's visit to Peking. But that is not essential to a pragmatic course in foreign relations—the main thing is to reduce points of friction and increase those at which mutual advantages can be served. The hijacking agreement can serve both those ends, admirably.

## The 'Post-Vietnam' Period Begins

To watch the first prisoners arriving at Clark Field gave most Americans, we are sure, not only personal joy but the best kind of evidence that for this country at least, the war is coming to an end. This is a feeling shared by President Nixon, who rather gratuitously chose to take the returned men's salute to their commander-in-chief as vindication of his goal of a "peace with honor," and by those who realize that most of the returning Americans are professional military men whose particular mission, the bombing, was among the most controversial of the war.

The evident vigor and cheer of most men in the first contingents released by Hanoi and the Viet Cong were cause for particular satisfaction, since many Americans had probably feared Mr. Nixon was right when he said in 1971 that the North Vietnamese "without question have been the most barbaric in the handling of prisoners of any nation in history."

Homecoming is sure to be an arduous psychological process. But if the Americans due to be freed in forthcoming prisoner exchanges are in the same apparently good physical condition, then that will be a boon. As the North Vietnamese certainly have calculated, it will also bring them a politically useful measure of good will. The contrast of the smiling released Americans and the grim and gaunt Communist prisoners released by Saigon, could not be more sobering.

The prisoners' return is, of course, only one aspect, an especially poignant one, a range of "post-Vietnam" issues likely now to move toward the fore of American public life. Among these are the situation of Vietnam veterans in general, the place of young men who chose to leave the country or otherwise avoid military service—or to desert after they were in uniform rather than serve in Vietnam; and the separate but in a sense politically equal question of furnishing reconstruction aid to Indochina, including North and South Vietnam.

Vietnam veterans, especially the physically and psychologically wounded, would seem to command universal sympathy. Too many signs already indicate, however, that the same general attitude which led a disproportionate number of poor, less educated and black Americans to be sent to fight and die in Vietnam is affecting treatment of the survivors at home. Incredibly, for instance, even as we prepared to celebrate the return

of the POWs, the administration was proposing to reduce federal benefits for Vietnam amputees. Under congressional pressure, the plan has now been recalled by the White House. The proposal should be discarded permanently. It is hard to imagine a more damaging and disrespectful gesture toward our Vietnam veterans.

The amnesty issue is recognized as compelling by many Americans—those who respect the motives of young men who in conscience avoided military service and those whose prime concern is to close the domestic divisions opened by the war. President Nixon, to be sure, has spoken forcefully for those who believe that a respect for authority, and a respect for the men who accepted service and risked or lost their lives, rule out a policy of forgiveness. We would like to note that this is an issue peculiarly vulnerable to the atmosphere in which it is discussed. That atmosphere can hardly fail to soften as the cease-fire takes firmer hold and prisoners come home and veterans receive the care they deserve. Those who sympathize for the men who did not fight have practical political grounds as well as sound moral compulsion for helping see to it that the men who did fight and return now fare well.

Reconstruction aid to Indochina may become the most tortured issue of them all. The President has promised substantial funds, but by his failure to ask Congress for the money he has called into question his own seriousness on the matter, and by his general combative posture toward Congress he has compromised whatever aid appeal he might eventually make. Within Congress, if it ever gets to the question, a difficult alliance of convenience may be forced upon legislators whose main Indochina interests are to sustain Saigon and help Hanoi respectively. We regard Indochina reconstruction as imperative morally, essential politically for purposes of domestic healing, and equally vital diplomatically as a means of turning our involvement in Indochina into an international responsibility.

It is scarcely too soon, as the prisoners begin to come home, for the President to start developing a balanced, fair and comprehensive program to deal with all the interrelated problems arising out of our long and costly entanglement in the Vietnam conflict.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Devaluation of the Dollar

The resolution of the currency crisis which emerged in itself much to be welcomed. The devaluation of the dollar, the explosive upward float of the Japanese yen, and the significant further effective devaluation of sterling all tend strongly towards restoring equilibrium between the major trading nations. This in itself should make the remaining stages of negotiation towards permanent reform of the monetary system and the further liberalization of trade much easier

than they would have been in a plight of continuing acute imbalance.

—From the Times (London).

\* \* \*

The present dollar devaluation only takes the edge off the crisis while leaving its roots untouched. The chief factors remain: the contradictions between the United States and the Common Market and the intensification of the "trade war" between the United States and Japan.

—From Pravda (Moscow).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 16, 1898

NEW YORK.—"The De Lôme incident is closed," said a U.S. cabinet officer today. "It cannot be officially announced, however, until after Spain's reply is received, but she has made a disavowal, and the President is satisfied, and that ends the matter." It relieves the President from a position of great embarrassment and permits the administration to go ahead with the Cuban reciprocal treaty with the assurances that Spain is sincere in her negotiations with this country.

#### Fifty Years Ago

February 16, 1923

WASHINGTON.—Sen. James A. Reed, D., Mo., in a fiery speech, has prevented a unanimous agreement to limit debate on the Debt Funding Resolution. He declared that the United States should go to war if necessary to collect the money owed by foreign nations. "I have been asked how we can get our money," Sen. Reed cried. "One way is to have enough nerve to demand it. If we can't get it that way I would get it the way other nations get theirs from the weaker."



## Some New Approaches in Asia

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON.—Now that the monetary crisis—which particularly affected U.S.-Japanese relations—has at least momentarily been solved, it may be considered almost certain that Emperor Hirohito and President Nixon will exchange official visits this year. The likelihood is Hirohito will come here first and the President will fly to Japan not too long afterward as part of the process of healing a friendship wounded by the "Nixon shocks" on China and economics.

The Japanese objected to Nixon's sensational surprise journey to Peking but have subsequently come to realize that this did not in fact damage their own position.

Indeed it made it easier for them to de-recognition Taiwan and open formal relationships with the Chinese People's Republic. Later they were reassured by Marshall Green, assistant secretary of state for East Asia, that "We would certainly hope to consult very closely with Japan on whatever political arrangements are made with China."

#### Kissinger's Trip

It is therefore safe to assume that the main purpose of Henry Kissinger's present Peking trip has been indicated to Tokyo which, despite our vastly improved relations with China, is still regarded as America's most significant Far Eastern ally despite another difficult monetary crisis. The U.S.-Japanese mutual security treaty is considered vital and flexible enough to adjust to new realities. Washington is pleased that Japan has increased its defense budget although still regarding this as too small.

What the United States would especially like is a rise in Japanese economic support for East Asian countries, enabling the latter to shoulder more of their own defense support and thus conform with the Nixon doctrine. These are lesser matters, however, relative to the enormous U.S. deficit in bilateral trade between the two Pacific allies, an imbalance surpassing \$4 billion last year. That was by far the most important factor in the monetary crisis terminated Monday by devaluation of the dollar and floating of the mighty yen.

Kissinger's discussions in Peking include preparatory steps toward ultimate diplomatic recognition but this cannot be considered imminent so long as disagreement on Taiwan remains. Although China now talks less about Taiwan, the problem remains an obstacle to exchange of ambassadors.

#### Useful Friendship

Even without full relations, both the United States and China find their new friendship useful. Washington is now encouraging the spread of non-alignment throughout Southeast Asia. Chinese support of this idea helps prevent it from being tinged with Soviet influence. Eventually Washington dreams of seeing not only South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia thus neutralized, but also North Vietnam.

China relies on American benevolence in the event that Russia might seek to intervene in any internal Chinese argument over the political succession when Mao Tse-tung dies. Right now the Soviet Union has 40 well-equipped divisions deployed very close to the border with China.

Parallelism in certain U.S. and Chinese interests does not betoken parallelism on all points. For example, it is now in the cards that Washington will soon grant diplomatic recognition to the

Mongolian People's Republic. Mongolia is dominated by the Soviet Union and such a step is not calculated to delight Peking.

Nor will the U.S. allow improved ties with China to stand in the way of better relationships with India. These sagged dismally when Washington supported Pakistan during its recent ill-fated war.

At that time the American stand was taken primarily to please China, which Nixon planned to visit as part of his game plan for settling the Vietnam war and also for strengthening

China's bargaining hand with China's rival, the Soviet Union.

#### Indian Issue

As part of its new Asia policy, Washington hopes to aright the balance with India—without returning to the idea that greatly influenced American thinking during the 1950s and early 1960s: that India should play a major power role, working with the United States and Japan to develop an Eastern concert. It is generally acknowledged India just doesn't have that kind of

influence. China has a greater military role and political potential.

But transcending even the latter, in this country's view, is the destiny of Japan whose economic dynamism is so astonishing. Washington would like to see this more closely associated with an Asia now tumbling its way toward peace for the first time since the continent became entirely free. With the yen-dollar relationship stabilizing, it is hoped projected tours by chiefs of state will strengthen friendship ties.

### Rush of Memories

Ever since reading in your columns (JHT, Jan. 26) a letter signed by Otto Feuer, from Rehovot, Israel, I've had a rush of memories of an unforgettable encounter.

It was in September of 1945. The war was finally over and my outfit, a Psychological Warfare Unit, was transferred from Verdun, where we had spent the final year of the war, to Bad Nauheim in Germany, where we were to de-nazification, and some of the problems our Soviet allies were already giving us in the forcible repatriation of their citizens captured by the Germans. It was late in the afternoon and I was taking a stroll in the park near the Kurhaus, which was our mess hall. That park, too, had an unpleasant memory for me because only a week or so before, I had been chewed out by none less than Gen. Patton for not saluting him as he passed the bench where I was buried in a copy of "Stars and Stripes." As I hurriedly entered the park, hoping the general was out of town, my attention was drawn to a forlorn figure sitting by himself on one of the many benches. Bad Nauheim, indeed, Germany, was filled at that time by forlorn people—displaced persons, German wounded, women and children seeking husbands and fathers—but this one looked at me with such a gripping stare that I was drawn to him. I sat down and greeted him in German. He replied in excellent English. We talked for about an hour. His name was Otto Feuer and he had just been released from a Nazi concentration camp. As he writes in his letter, Otto spent six years in concentration camps. He was an Austrian, arrested by the Nazis in 1939 when they discovered he was both a Jew and a Socialist. Otto told me stories about his camp, stories of such incredible inhumanity, that in recalling them today I experience the same sense of despair as when he quietly recounted the entrance I saw our mess sergeant, a quiet Texan, and explained about Otto. No problem, was the sympathetic reply.

As we walked in, I heard my name called, and it signaled trouble. Sure enough, it was Lt. Rosenberg and he wanted to know who the stranger in the ill-fitting clothes was. I introduced Otto and explained about his release from the camp and his suffering. No deal, was the lieutenant's reply. Otto smiled bitterly and walked away. I bent close and said, "Lt. Rosenberg, Otto is a Jew and he's suffered and we've got all this damned food." His reply was that the food was for the U.S. Army, as I well knew, and only for the Army. I looked around for Otto and saw him staring up at the sky. He averted his eyes when I spoke to him, but did as I asked, returning to the park bench to wait for me.

Twenty minutes later, I watched him as he gulped down what I was able to sneak out. We sat in silence. Finally, I asked what I could do for him. "You've

probably gotten into enough trouble already, but there is just one more thing you can do," he said, "please get me a deck of cards. I've thought of little else in the last six years." I looked at him in amazement as he explained. Otto had turned out to be one of Austria's top bridge players before the war, and a close friend of Ely Culbertson's. During his incarceration, he said, he replayed every hand he had ever held, and that was what had pulled him through. We made an appointment to meet the next day. Meanwhile, I told two of my bridge-playing buddies about Otto and we decided to invite him to one of our games. For us, bridge was never the same again. On the very first hand, after my bid of one club, one diamond was bid, and Otto my partner said six hearts, and while the rest of us sat transfixed, he laid down his cards indicating how he would make his small slam. We didn't play bridge with Otto often thereafter, and soon I returned home and was discharged. But I've thought of Otto Feuer many times since and on seeing his letter, I knew it had to be one and the same man; still possessed of that penetrating wit too, I was glad to see many thanks to JHT for this epistolary reunion.

In 1945, Rehovot and the State of Israel were a distant dream. I can only hope that there, Otto Feuer has now found tranquility—and a better bridge partner.

EDWARD ALEXANDER, Athens.

#### Pakistani POWs

The editorial "The Nameless Ones" (JHT, Feb. 13) defines the POW problem clearly and correctly. However, on more point needs to be added. Jawaharlal Nehru, distinguished father of the present honorable prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi, in 1950 signed the Third Geneva Convention and solemnly undertook to abide by it. Article 118 of this convention reads: "Prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities."

The UN General Assembly and Security Council have affirmed in their resolutions that hostilities have ceased. Law and morality make it incumbent upon India to release without delay the Pakistani POWs who are within its territory and under its exclusive jurisdiction. It is in the interest of the world peace that laws of nations should be followed and solemn international obligations should be fulfilled by all states. Indian refusal to do so can not and must not be condoned by the international community.

NASEEM MIRZA, Pakistan Mission, Geneva.

The JHT editorial "The Nameless Ones" notes the deeply human problem of 92,000 Pakistani POWs who continue to be in Indian war camps, under pitiful conditions, 14 months after the war ended in the subcontinent.

There is no moral or legal reason why they should not be allowed to return to their families. The political and legal wrangling that India and Bangladesh have brought into play adds to this tragedy. The first batch of American POWs is already home, which is as it should be. Is an Asian POW somehow different? Does his suffering and the anguish of his family mean nothing to the world? Can

India be made to do justice or will this self-proclaimed democracy continue to flout every accepted principle of civilized behavior?"

STEPHANIE DUMONT, Paris.

Congratulations on your moving editorial "The Nameless Ones" (JHT, Feb. 13), pleading for the release of 92,000 Pakistani POWs (who include nearly 16,000 civilians, women and children) who have been languishing without hope in Indian war camps 14 months after hostilities ended. You have aptly described them as "diplomatic pawns." Pakistan's recognition or otherwise of Bangladesh has no relevance to the release of these people.

Will the world continue to watch this nightmare in silence or will truth and decency prevail? This is a question all men of goodwill have to put to themselves today.

CHANTAL PROST, Paris.

The Feb. 13 letter of W. Rahman (Bangladesh Mission to the UN in Geneva) is symptomatic of the cussedness that has prevented the solution of every major problem on the subcontinent. It advocates straight and undisguised political blackmail. What has Pakistan's recognition of its Eastern part as an independent country got to do with the release of 92,000 POWs? The Geneva Convention clearly lay down that POWs must be released immediately after the cessation of hostilities. Mr. Rahman, in trying to defend a morally and legally untenable position, has betrayed his intentions. There should be little doubt now that India and Bangladesh are holding our POWs 14 months after the war in order to extract political concessions from us.

KEHALD HASAN, Press Attaché, Pakistan Embassy, Paris.

Paul Moor's excellent article on the lack of justice for key Nazi figures (JHT, Feb. 7), has once again proven that the Germany of today is not much different than its four-decade-old ancestor. In an attempt to disguise itself, it has redefined its values. The cool, calculated, and ghastly methodology so efficiently instituted in Nazi Germany is once again being employed, now directed towards the plausibility of sweeping its history "under the rug."

Robert M.W. Kemper's solution is quite good; perhaps we should seek the aid of a real estate broker to find a clinic for these "pitifully ailing senior citizens," but care should be taken to verify that his firm has a branch office in South America.

RICHARD K. MARK, Brussels.

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RICHARD K. MARK, Brussels.

## Impatiently Enduring on Gibraltar

By Henry Ginger

GIBRALTAR.—The British fleet is in, and because it is, the Spanish Navy is not far behind. It is the latest chapter in the long controversy between Spain and Britain over one of the last disputed bits of territory in Europe.

Led by the Ark Royal, Britain's biggest carrier, 25 units of the fleet are in and around Gibraltar Harbor for maneuvers. Midway between the Rock and the Spanish town of La Línea is a small Spanish helicopter carrier, the Dédalo, which dropped anchor after having flown off the runway of Gibraltar Airport, the Dédalo is in what the British consider their waters.

The contention is unacceptable to Spain, which granted control over Gibraltar to Britain in a treaty in 1703 and which now seeks to recover sovereignty. The massing of British forces has provoked a Spanish protest in addition to the show of the flag. The British do not appear to take either seriously, and the 26,000 Gibraltarians are inclined to dismiss them outright.

What the Gibraltarians do not discuss lightly is the continuing, now approaching the end of the fourth year, that Spain has imposed on them by closing their only land exit. If residents wish to get away from their three square miles of peninsula, they must take a plane or boat to Tangier, London or, once a week, Madrid.

Gibraltar has adjusted in some ways by flying or shipping in food and other supplies and by repelling Spanish workers with mines, but "the restrictions," as they are called here, are felt and Gibraltarians say they are fed up.

On Sunday those who have cars drive in circles around the Rock, while the thousands who have family ties on the mainland go up to the long fence and wave across 60 yards of no man's land to relatives in La Línea, the closest Spanish town.

This pressure is resented. Any suggestion that it has not weakened the Gibraltarians' adamant stand against coming under Spanish sovereignty and losing their "birthright" as British subjects, with a democratic way of life.

#### Decision to Talk

Much of the heat has been taken out of the dispute by a decision by Britain and Spain to talk amicably about a solution. Gibraltarians have followed with intense interest, and some suspicion, the three meetings that the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, has had with the Spanish Foreign Minister, Gregorio Lopez Bravo.

For Spain the only basis for negotiation is recognition of Spanish sovereignty in return for which, say arrangements can be worked out for Gibraltar to retain its political system and for Britain to keep her naval base under lease.

The talks have gotten nowhere because Britain has pledged never to act against the wishes of the residents. In September, 1967, they voted 12,138 to 44 against Spanish sovereignty, and there is unanimous agreement that a referendum today would produce a similar result.

"The fundamental difficulty is that we do not trust the Spanish," a resident explained. "One concession would lead to another until our whole way of life would be undermined."

The fact that Spain lives under an authoritarian regime is cited as the best reason for not wanting to be Spanish.

Despite Spanish promises, Gibraltarians believe they could not maintain their freedoms. "Why would Spain treat us any differently than she treats her own people?" another resident asked.

The Chief Minister, Sir John Hodge, who has been at the head of local affairs for most of the past 28 years, is sometimes accused by his political opponents of being "soft on Spain."

He vigorously denies, although he does favor the present talks.

He is not prepared to be Spain just as he can go to Spain, he said, but he added, "We can not bury our heads in the sand and pretend to ignore Spanish existence."

Sir Joshua and most of the people appear confident the British will continue to be interested both in Gibraltar as a strategic fortress at the western end of the Mediterranean and the Gibraltarians.

For extra insurance there is legend here that so long as the famous Barbary pirates (the initial Rock have not disappeared) neither will Britain, Gibraltarians gladly pay 47 cents a day to feed and maintain the 50 apes the caveat on the heights.







1972-73	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	1972-73	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	1972-73	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	1972-73	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	1972-73	Stocks and	Sis.	Net
1972-73	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	1972-73	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	1972-73	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	1972-73	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	1972-73	Stocks and	Sis.	Net

[illegible]



## EEC Float Is Possible Should Crisis Revive

FRANKFURT, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—West German Finance Minister, Helmut Schmidt, said today the nine EEC countries had agreed in principle that a joint float against the dollar could be introduced if the latest

currency crisis were to repeat itself.

He told a press conference after attending a meeting of the council of the central bank here that Britain and France had accepted this.

Mr. Schmidt said Britain was prepared last week to peg sterling in terms of Common Market currencies to participate in a joint EEC float if that turned out to be absolutely necessary.

The British government would have agreed to re-fix sterling if the U.S. administration had not agreed to solve the crisis by devaluing the dollar, he said.

EEC financial authorities were preparing technical arrangements for a joint float so that the necessary mechanisms were in hand on a contingency basis.

"The move is being held in reserve," Mr. Schmidt added. The central bank announced that its board took no credit policy decisions today, taking the view that existing restrictions, including some imposed last week, were sufficient for the present to deal with the huge inflows of unwanted dollars—estimated at \$5 billion—before the currency settlement.

Oskar Emminger, vice-president of the Bundesbank, said the bank would aim in its future credit policy at restoring the volume of money in domestic circulation to the level existing before the currency crisis.

When the bank was forced to absorb dollars to prop up the previous dollar-market rate, this put extra marks into circulation, thus undermining the government's efforts to curb the growth of the domestic money supply as part of its fight against inflation.

Mr. Emminger said that about 14 billion marks of the total crisis inflow of more than 18 billion marks had now been frozen by existing credit measures.

Central bank director Johannes Tuenberger told reporters the bank strongly expected some of the dollars to leave Germany during the next few days.

Meanwhile the dollar fluctuated slightly today on the foreign exchange market here, but stayed all day above its new official midpoint rate of 2.0003 DM.

After opening below last night's closing price of 2.045, the dollar climbed to a closing price of 2.053 DM.

The dollar generally closed with net gains in most European financial centers, rallying sharply after the session from a nervous trading start.

Against fixed rate units, the dollar generally closed between the new central rates and ceiling. But trading was still characterized by some deep uncertainties, and large-scale liquidation of massive speculative positions taken up before the dollar's devaluation had still not emerged, dealers reported.

The dollar posted net gains against sterling, at \$2.4585-4610, and against the French franc, at 6.5775-6.5825.

Meanwhile, the free market price of gold soared to all-time record levels, reaching \$73.65 an ounce in London, up \$1.35. Dealers, assessing the situation after another very busy trading session today, said the price was being bid higher because of continued uncertainty over the future status of currencies. This has resulted in increased speculative hedging and a willingness to pay a high price for the small amount of gold offered for sale.

However, the dollar lost ground against the floating Swiss franc. Meanwhile, the free market price of gold soared to all-time record levels, reaching \$73.65 an ounce in London, up \$1.35. Dealers, assessing the situation after another very busy trading session today, said the price was being bid higher because of continued uncertainty over the future status of currencies. This has resulted in increased speculative hedging and a willingness to pay a high price for the small amount of gold offered for sale.

But the Brussels commission did not believe that these disturbances had been removed completely, he said.

They would persist and it would continue to be possible for the monetary well-being of millions to be thrown into jeopardy by the speculative decisions of a few.

"We believe this is an unbearable state of affairs," he said, adding that work on a long-term solution of world monetary problems must go ahead.

In this context, work on economic and monetary union within the Common Market has to be pursued with even greater emphasis, he said.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### BP, Sohio Alter Merger Plan

British Petroleum and Standard Oil Co. of Ohio (Sohio) have agreed in principle to a change in their 1969 merger plan that in effect guarantees that the full agreement will become effective, despite delays in the proposed Alaskan pipeline. The companies agreed that the cutoff date for determining final terms will be extended to Jan. 1, 1984, from the previously agreed Jan. 1, 1978. This would practically insure that BP will earn a 54 percent interest in Sohio stock and that Sohio will obtain undivided interest in 600,000 barrels a day of petroleum production on the Alaskan North Slope. The agreement is subject to approval by the directors of both companies and shareholders of Sohio. Under the original agreement, BP received special stock equivalent to a 25 percent interest in Sohio in exchange for certain U.S. refining and marketing properties and an interest in production from North Slope properties owned by BP. This stock interest is to be allocated to an agreed rate, based on sustainable production from the Alaskan properties, to a maximum of 54 percent if production reached 600,000 barrels a day by 1978. If the modification is approved, the companies will have until 1984 to set production up to 600,000 barrels a day. Sohio is to get all the production up to 600,000 barrels a day, and a 25 percent interest in production beyond that level. BP would retain the equivalent of a 75 percent net-profit interest in production from Prudhoe Bay leases in excess of 600,000 barrels a day, or whatever lower production level was used for computing its stock interest in Sohio.

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### Steel Imports to U.S. High

The United States recorded its largest steel trade deficit in history during 1972 even though import tonnage declined slightly from the 1971 record. The American Iron and Steel Institute reports a trade deficit in steel mill products of about \$2.3 billion or \$130 million more than the 1971 record. From a tonnage standpoint, steel mill product imports dropped 3.4 percent to 17.68 million tons, but the average declared value rose \$13.98 a ton. Imports accounted for 16.6 percent of the U.S. apparent steel supply. Shipments from the EEC, Britain and Japan declined, but imports from many smaller countries skyrocketed. From South Korea, they rose 249.6 percent from 1971. Shipments from Taiwan were 19.3 percent higher, while those from Austria rose 139.1 percent and from Sweden by 63.2 percent.

### U.S. Car Sales Trail Forecasts

Domestic U.S. car sales were up 10.3 percent in early February compared with last year but were slightly below forecasts of some industry analysts. The four U.S. auto makers reported sales of 218,786 cars in the Feb. 1-10 period, an increase of more than 20,000 from the comparable 1972 period. Analysts had been forecasting sales in the 220,000 to 230,000 range but said they did not think the slight decline had any significance.

## Japanese Warn of Export Flood to Europe

TOKYO, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—It is conceivable that Japanese goods could begin to flood into Europe as a result of the dollar devaluation, Toshiba Takahashi, chairman of the Fair Trade Commission, warned today.

He urged that the government exercise caution in abolishing its export control program in order to prevent such an eventuality.

Although the yen is currently trading at a level about 15 percent higher than its old exchange rate against the dollar, the margin of increase against most European currencies is much smaller. This means that Japan has lost a larger margin of competitiveness in the United States than in Europe.

Mr. Takahashi also claimed that the international competitiveness of many European industries is weak compared with their Japanese counterparts.

He was joined by Yoshihiro Inayama, president of Nippon Steel Corp., in advocating a continuation of control on Japanese exports.

Mr. Inayama, regarded as the spokesman of the steel industry, called for Japan to take administrative measures to cut exports to the United States by 10 percent. The dollar devaluation and yen float will not by themselves result in lower sales of Japanese goods in the U.S. market, he said.

Mr. Inayama said that the export control program, currently applicable to 20 categories of goods, should be broadened. Instead of allowing a certain margin of increase in Japanese exports, it should enforce actual cuts in shipments, he said.

Except for certain types of pipe, the steel industry is not affected by the export control program. Its shipments to both the U.S. and European markets are covered by voluntary restraint agreements, both of which provide for small year-to-year increases in shipments by tonnage.

The government's export restraint program controls shipments by dollar value rather than by volume.

At the time of the 1971 currency realignment, fears were also expressed that Japan would increasingly turn toward Europe as an outlet for its exports.

These fears were apparently justified to a certain extent as Japanese exports, particularly in the sensitive fields of color televisions and home electronics equipment, increased very sharply last year to Europe. Japanese

officials point out, however, that the big percentage gains resulted in part from the low base level and they argue that, despite the big 1972 percentage gains, imports of Japanese goods still constitute a very small share of overall European imports.

Japan's customs clearance statistics show that, while exports to the United States rose 19 percent last year to \$9 billion, shipments to Western Europe rose 40 percent to \$4.75 billion. Exports to Britain rose 71 percent to \$890 million. Exports to West Germany totaled \$332 million, up 41.6 percent, and shipments to France totaled \$234 million, up 48.4 percent.

## Sales, Net Climb at IT&T and AT&T

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NTT).—International Telephone & Telegraph reported yesterday record high sales and profits.

Fourth Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 2,600.0 2,400.0  
Profits (millions) 123.7 124.3  
Per Share 0.94 1.03

Year  
Revenue (millions) 8,600.0 7,700.0  
Profits (millions) 477.0 427.0  
Per Share 3.80 3.43

The preliminary annual report for 1972 placed total sales and revenues at \$8.6 billion, an increase of 12 percent over the restated 1971 sales.

Harold S. Geneen, chairman and chief executive officer, also noted that finance company revenues and insurance premiums earned increased in 1972 to \$1.7 billion, up 14 percent.

Consolidated net income also rose by 12 percent.

American Telephone & Telegraph reported today that 1972 profits rose 17.6 percent on a 7.51 percent rise in revenues.

The giant utility had profits of \$2.53 billion, or \$4.34 a share, up from \$2.15 billion, or \$3.92 a share, in 1971.

Revenues rose to \$30.9 billion from \$19.44 billion.

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## Wholesale Price Index In U.S. Rises Sharply

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).—Wholesale prices rose sharply in January for the second straight month, largely because of increases in prices of farm products, the government said today.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said the wholesale price index went up by 1.3 percent in January on an unadjusted basis and 1.1 percent on a seasonally-adjusted basis. Despite the huge increase—13.2 percent on a seasonally-adjusted annual basis—the rise was less than the sharp 19.9 percent increase in December.

Prices of farm products and processed foods and feeds rose by 2.3 percent, or almost 40 percent at an annual rate. With the seasonal factors taken in, the rise in prices of farm products was 2.9 percent.

Impact on Consumer Index  
The report presaged large increases in consumer prices as the sharp advances in wholesale prices will most likely be reflected soon in the consumer price index.

The report showed that prices of industrial commodities rose less sharply. The industrial commodities index is regarded as one of the most sensitive gauges of inflation in the economy and the index went up 0.5 percent on an unadjusted basis and 0.3 percent on a seasonally-adjusted basis.

But this was still an acceleration from the rise in prices of industrial commodities, and represented the largest one-month rise since November.

The report was the first issued since President Nixon dropped price controls on most commodities.

Profits in 1972 totaled \$93 billion, or 19.1 percent per share, compared with \$86 billion, or 18.1 percent. Sales climbed to \$1.69 billion from \$1.52 billion.

Directors have recommended a final dividend of 7.5 pence a share, making a total payout for the year of 14 pence, up from 13.75 pence paid out in 1971. The dividend will be payable April 5 to shareholders of record Feb. 15.

Barclays Bank  
Net profit at Barclays Bank rose 47.7 percent to \$74.12 million from \$50.15 million in 1971, the bank reported today.

Total profit, including extraordinary gains, showed a 62.7 percent jump to \$86.01 million from \$52.71 million.

Nippon Electric Profit Up  
TOKYO, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated net income of Nippon Electric Co. rose 18.4 percent to 9.05 billion yen, or 286 yen per American depositary share (ADS) in the year ended Sept. 30, 1972, from 7.64 billion yen, or 242 yen per share, a year earlier.

Sales and other income rose to \$23.23 billion yen from \$10.18 billion, the company reported today.

Cash dividends in fiscal 1972 were equivalent to 163 yen per ADS, up from 160 yen the previous year.

The net income figure for fiscal 1972 was after a 1.07-billion-yen charge stemming from the devaluation of foreign currencies. The previous year, the company was forced to write off 1.06 billion yen for similar reasons.

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## Stock Prices Tumble; N.Y. Trade Slows

### Dollar Devaluation Doubts Persist

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (DIT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply for the second consecutive session today as Wall Street continued to wrestle with the implications of the dollar devaluation.

Analysts commented that the investment community is not at all certain that the devaluation will be the remedy either for this country's balance-of-payments problems, or the world's monetary ills.

After suffering its worst drubbing in 20 months yesterday, the Dow Jones industrial average fell another 0.78 to 973.13.

Turnover slowed to 13.94 million shares, compared with 16.52 million shares yesterday.

Part of today's setback also was attributed to still another factor—a sharp rise in the wholesale price index in January, adding further to the inflationary fears of investors.

AT&T Declines  
Among the day's most active stocks in retreat were Texas Gulf, down 7/8 to 23 7/8; American Telephone, off 5/8 to 51 1/8, and Exxon, down 1 1/2 to 32.

Hewlett-Packard, less active, fell 1 3/8 to 89 5/8, although it has introduced a new electronic calculator which it claims is the first to print Japanese characters.

Also lower were Alaska Interstate, off 2 5/8 to 29 1/4; Philip Morris fell 1 to 132 1/8; Harris Intertype was down 1 1/2 to 45; Dow Chemical dropped 1 1/2 to 104 1/8; McDonald's fell 1 1/8 to 77 7/8 and Du Pont rose 1 1/2 to 175 3/4. Eastman Kodak fell 3/4 to 140 3/4.

Ford Motor dropped 1 1/8 to 68 3/8. It has recalled more than 82,000 automobiles for a possible front brake line defect. The car maker also said that in a recent test, 24 of its cars failed to meet or better 1973 emission control standards for automobiles.

Cox Broadcasting dropped 3 1/2 to 30 1/4. Delta Air Lines was down 3 1/8 to 61 1/8. Avon fell 1 3/8 to 130 5/8, and Walt Disney was off 1 to 95 3/8.

Sheep Dodge, meantime, climbed 3/4 to 45 in the wake of a three-cents-per-pound hike in the industry's copper price.

Other firm spots included Superior Oil, ahead 3 to 330; Polaroid, up 2 to 117 3/4; and Corning Glass, up 1 3/8 to 392 3/8.

Prices declined in relatively light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.06 to 35.41, while declines led advances, 598 against 272.

Kleiner's dropped 1 1/4 to 10 3/4. It reported a first-quarter loss, compared with a profit a year earlier.

Also lower were Statham Instruments, off 1 1/8 to 16 1/8; Chemical Express, down 1/4 to 6; and Citic International, off 3/8 to 9 3/4.

Telephone rose 1 1/4 to 25 7/8 and Syntex was up 1 to 69 1/2.

Eurodollar Borrowings  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches declined by \$175 million to \$1.385 billion in the week ended Feb. 7, the Federal Reserve reported.

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## INTERCAMBIO INTERNACIONAL TRUST CORPORATION S.A.

has pleasure in informing its clients  
and the public that

MR. ROMEO WEBER

Geneva

has been appointed General Manager  
of the Intercambio Group of Companies  
as from January 1st, 1973, in replacement  
of Mr. Walter J. VOSS who has resigned.  
Mr. VOSS will have no further connection  
with the management or administration  
of the Intercambio Group.

## INFLATION AND INCOME 15%

ASL (INTERNATIONAL LUX.) S.A. Luxembourg

Manufacturing chemists. Antibiotics-antimicrobial cosmetics

February, 1972.

"Dear Investor,  
The remarkable progress which the Companies ASL have made in recent years has continued and is contained in an accelerated rate. We achieved record profits in every division of the group last year. Many new manufacturing firms in many countries are asking for our financial and technical assistance. We have a large program of expansion and we are keeping buoyant to a very low level through continuous hard work and extensive travel.  
We need more capital amounting to some millions of dollars. We invite you to invest some of your savings with us. Your investment can be a minimum of five hundred dollars and a maximum of several hundred thousand. It does not have to be in dollars as local currencies are accepted.  
We specialize in members with pharmaceutical and agricultural interests, companies all over the world. Through this system, we help the local national company, the native people and we all make money. Our production is efficient and authentic for human and veterinary use. Our top priority is to produce for







## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]



**PEANUTS**

**B.C.**

**L.I.L. ABNER**

**BEETLE BAILEY**

**MISS PEACH**

**BUZZ SAWYER**

**WIAZARD of ID**

**REX MORGAN MD**

**POGO**

**RIP KIRBY**

# BLONDIE



# BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

East made a clear announcement of neutrality on the diamond deal, but his partner either was not listening or did not believe him. The occasion was the recent final of the Australian Women's Team Championship. North-South reached a shaky game in hearts after some aggressive bidding by their opponents. Looking simply at the North-South hands, one would expect to go one down in four hearts, losing two trump tricks and a trick in each black suit. But it happens that the East-West partnership are divided in the only possible way for South to lose just one trump trick.

But South's luck in the trump department was balanced by bad luck in another: the defenders could and did develop a diamond ruff. West led her singleton, and the declarer won in dummy and led a low trump. East hopped up with her ace, rightly assuming that her partner had led a singleton. Which diamond should she lead at the third trick?

NORTH		EAST (D)	
♠ 5	♠ J1043	♠ 7643	
♥ 82	♥ AKQ7	♥ A2	
♦ 3	♦ QJ82	♦ J10865	
♣ K954	♣ 106	♣ 106	

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Dbl.
3 ♠	4 ♠	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond three.

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

SCAMP	MAINA	LEON
ELGAR	ANIN	ANNE
BEACON	ANY	PRICE
FOR	DITTO	ADDER
CARE	PRICE	
NEGATIVE	MASTER	ERISK
TERMINAL	QUICK	WIND
THE	PRICER	IS
TES	SER	ALLOT
ELEMENTS	SWEETS	
ARTY	SIBS	
ARIDE	LOTTO	GSA
CAPRICIOUS	VIENNOIS	
URSA	MIN	EBONY
RIES	CELT	DEFOIE

# DENNIS THE MENACE



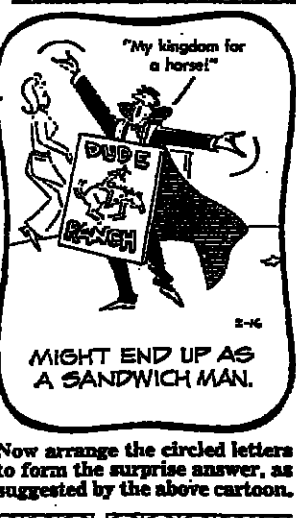
"THERE'S A SHOE HE WON'T WEAR OUT IN A HURRY."

"WANNA BET?"

# JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CLAEH	ROAHB	YEEHRB	RICKYT
□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □



Yesterday's Jumbles: YEARN IDIOM PLENTY MYSELF  
Answers: What she stuck him for—PIN MONEY

# BOOKS

## THE CHEERLEADER

By Ruth Doan MacDougall. Putnam, 238 pp. \$6.95.

## BRIDES OF PRICE

By Dan Davin. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 254 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

RUTH Doan MacDougall seems to be working her way backwards through time in her fiction—and shrinking. In two of her three earlier novels, "The Cost of Living" and "One Mious One," she treated with considerable skill the too ordinary lives of young people, married and divorced, struggling to make sense of themselves in the small-town milieu of New Hampshire in the 1960s. And she succeeded in creating an almost ominous tension between her characters' unarticulated passions and the tedium of consumer living, between the diminishing natural landscape and the growing tyranny of packaged goods, appliances, and brand names. At the end of "The Cost of Living," a mother invited by domestic details watches helplessly as her unoccupied car rolls backwards over her child playing in the snow; her reaction is to go berserk and shoot up her local supermarket. It was a little heavy an ending for the story, but symbolically it was right.

But in her latest novel, "The Cheerleader," Mrs. MacDougall has returned to high school days in the mid-1950s. And while her observation of backstage New Hampshire life are as sharply detailed as ever—young girls apply Noxzema before bedding down to dream of unblemished faces at the Junior Prom; the fellows tinker with their MGAs and Chevys at Varney's Garage; radios and jukeboxes set the mood with the popular lyrics of the time ("I want you, I need you, I love you, With all my heart")—and down at Hooper's on Friday nights after the movies, sexual desire congeals in the ether over the hot fudge vat—while the flatness of the dialogue and the banality of her characters' lives is as effectively oppressive as ever, the dramatic issues of her story have shrunk to such tiny proportions that her deadpan is merely dead.

Will Henrietta "Snow" Snow make the Gunthwaite High School Junior Varsity Cheerleader Team? Will her secret heart-throb ever ask her for a date? Will he take her out to "park" and Get Fresh? Will he be serious enough about her to let her wear his golden football and his varsity-letter sweater? There are moments when such questions matter—when one returns to the bleached days of one's youth and recalls with a grimace the terrors of losing, of being left out, or of failing at mighty endeavors that seemed important only because everyone else seemed to think they were. But such moments are few and far between. And when we discover at the end of "The Cheerleader" quite without previous warning, I might add—that it is essentially a novel about Henrietta Snow's escape from the prison of Gunthwaite, we can only wonder why Mrs. MacDougall insisted on our

spending so much time there in the first place. From the high school puppy-love of "The Cheerleader" to the gonkish passions of Dan Davin's "Brides of Price" is a dizzy leap, but it is such an exhilarating one that I can only wonder why none of Mr. Davin's six previous novels were ever published in this country. For Mr. Davin—a 59-year-old New Zealander who is deeply scholarly to the Oxford University Press—writes with such unusual intelligence that even where his novel is flawed it continues to be interesting.

"Brides of Price" concerns an aging Oxford anthropologist whose life, both private and professional, has entered a crisis. Adam Mahon's wife has left him, her ambitions for him thwarted by an unambitious side of him she cannot understand. The woman he loved since his youth has just died. Conflicting professional burdens press down on him: influential colleagues want him to accept the chair of his department; he wants to be left free to complete his major work, a grand summation of social attitudes toward death—being, ironically, the one thing he can't come to terms with in his private life. Adam Mahon sits alone in his apartment; he moves among his colleagues; he thought about, on the past, "something like woodlice."

There is no point in summing up the plot of "Brides of Price" except to say that Adam Mahon finally stirs himself to complete his mammoth opus—and again, ironically, in the process of failing to resolve his theoretical position on death, succeeds in coming to terms with it in his private life. The plot is far too complicated to discuss, and it is also the novel's weakest point: too many chance events and too fast a piling off of people at the end. What's most remarkable anyway is the individuality of the characters, their combination of complexity and clarity, and the empathy one feels for them, particularly Adam Mahon. And Mr. Davin's handling of mood, it's astonishing how depressed the first half of the book makes one feel—it's a lot like being at a funeral—and yet how cheering the second half turns out to be.

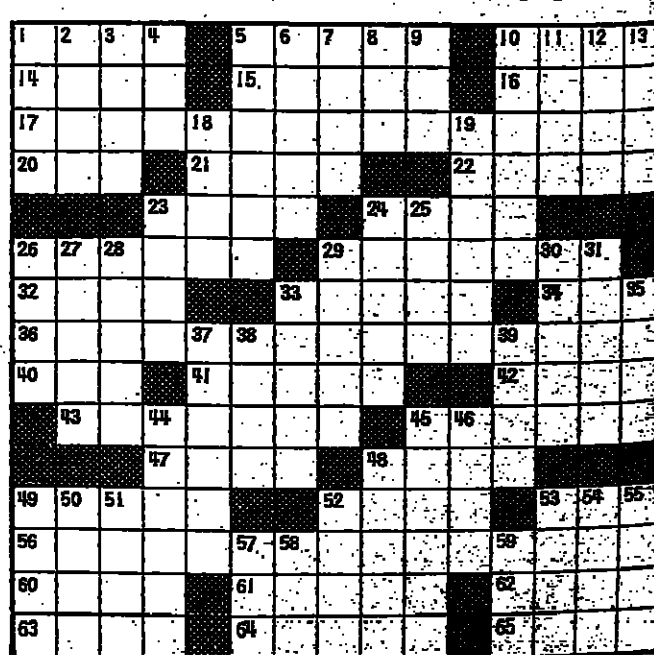
But the title, "Brides of Price," it remains somewhat puzzling until Adam starts reflecting on the number of women he has caught in the nets of his difficult personality. "Perhaps," he could not value what was my own but depended on guilt in aphorisms. From these stolen knowledge. In the myths all great gains were made by robbing. All I could steal were girls. And there was always the bride-price. . . . Whatever that means, it is a price that Adam acquires enough emotional wealth to pay.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

# CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS										53 Resort	23 Elephant color
1 Groom in India	5 Rule	10 Utah lily	14 Wine	15 Part of a TV set	16 Heavy silk	17 Western drink	20 Exclamation	21 Thought: Prefix	22 Cozy places	23 Croiles	24 Mother
25 Piece of luggage	29 Built upon	32 Russian name	33 —percha	34 —Paulo	36 Ivan's drink	40 Bother	41 Batter's milieu	42 Chinese money	43 Take down a peg	45 Kook	47 Time periods
48 Storage places	49 Biblical name	52 Farm unit	53 Resort	56 Southern drink	60 Sound	61 Olive size	62 Whisky	63 Angered	64 Tail	65 Standards	DOWN
1 Nimble	2 Up and down	3 Ship's company	4 Greek letter	5 Intervew	6 Bravos	7 Feet for synecrasy	8 Bar order	9 Egg drink	10 Harangue	11 Significant periods	12 Doorknob covering
13 Individuals	18 Island off Sumatra	19 Make beloved	25 Bone: Prefix	26 — voice	27 Sidestep	28 Isolated hill	29 Wilde	31 Kind of truth	33 Insects	35 European capital	37 Poise
38 Pearl Buck heroine	39 U.S. patriot	44 Expected the	45 Thornton	46 Sufficient, to Omar	48 Carousal	49 Bedouin tribe	50 Swine	51 Poem	52 Chalcedony	53 Tortico	54 Dressed in Paris
55 Timetable abbr.	57 Cher	58 Girl's nickname	59 Viper								





# Unchless Ali Spars To an Easy Verdict against Cut Bugner

By Dave Anderson

AS VEGAS, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Muhammad Ali added 12 more to his last night to the 40 he sparred with Joe Bugner in his years.

Ali, the former world heavyweight champion, opened a round in the ring with Bugner in the first round, then continued to spar the European titleholder in England throughout a victory by unanimous decision. There were no knockdowns.

Ali had predicted a seventh-round knockout but was unable to do so. He said he was disappointed that the 1,600 British tourists, here for the assembly of 5,000 visitors who produced a \$200,000 at the Convention Center.

He was a little better than I thought, Ali said. "I didn't know he was so good. He's three years better than when I sparred him through the years."

Ali had not appeared shaken at any time, but he later confessed to have been dazed by a right cross.

"It was the sixth or seventh round," Ali said. "It was a hard right hand. I was kind of semi-knocked out, but I got away. That was Joe's mistake against George Foreman; he came right back. He didn't give himself time to recuperate."

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"I'm glad I trained like I did," Ali said. "Because if I was carrying 10 extra pounds like I usually do, I could've easily lost the fight on points."

Medicine Helps

During the middle rounds, between-rounds medication kept the wound closed. But it bled freely in the late rounds as Ali secured his victory on the scorecard of the three judges using Nevada's five-point-must system to assess the bout.

Roland Dakin, an English judge imported from Surrey, had Ali ahead, 57 points to 54, with Ali winning the six rounds to Bugner's three, with "free even. Low Talbot had it 56-53 in points, 7-4-1 in rounds. Ralph Moss had it 57-52, or 8-2-2.

To most ringsters, the bout had not appeared that close. Ali dominated the New York Times scorecard with 10 rounds, with Bugner winning only two.

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## Bugner the Brave

## British Hail Their Joe for Going 12 Rounds

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP).—Joe Bugner lost to Muhammad Ali in a Vegas bout but was hailed as a hero in Britain today.

"Bugner the Brave," was the headline of the London Evening Standard.

The Evening News, in another on-page splash, played up Ali's prediction that Bugner, 22-year-old European heavyweight champion, would be the world titleholder in 10 years.

About 30,000 fans stayed up most of the night and packed into movie theaters around Britain to watch live closed circuit screening of the fight, which started after 3 a.m. local time.

Some potential customers could not get in and police were called to settle fights among disappointed fans outside two London theaters.

Police stopped about 20 fans who were trying to climb over scaffolding into the back of the Odeon Theater in Leicester Square.

Head Hoffman 12. Jim O'Brien and John Lucas packed Maryland with 18 each. Tom McMillen was held to 12 points.

Kelson hit repeatedly from the outside and in the final minutes sank eight of 10 free throws to help maintain the winning margin.

While North Carolina and Maryland were the only two teams in the top ten in the second half, North Carolina led the game to 66-64 with six minutes to play but was upset as 13th-ranked St. John's lost to Syracuse, 80-70, and Florida State stopped 19th-ranked Jacksonville, 63-74.

Syracuse stormed to a 29-6 lead after 10 minutes, took a 45-28 lead at halftime and then withstood a St. John's rally in the second half. St. John's cut the margin to 66-64 with six minutes to play but was upset as 13th-ranked St. John's lost to Syracuse, 80-70, and Florida State stopped 19th-ranked Jacksonville, 63-74.

It was the 30th victory in a row at home for Syracuse, which is now 17-4. Dennis Duval scored 28 points for the winners. Ed Seary led St. John's, now 17-3, with 16 points and 18 rebounds. St. John's 14-game winning streak was snapped as Bill Schaefer was held to 14 points.

Lawrence McCray scored 21 points and Odis Johnson added 17 as Florida State shot 63 percent in the first half. Reggie Royals had 16 points for Florida State.

Two of the best college shooters had a showdown in Tulsa, Okla., as Oral Roberts beat Illinois State, 111-96.

Oral Roberts guard Richard Fugate scored 49 points to help his team gain its 19th victory against four defeats. Doug Collins paced the Redbirds with 41 points.

College Basketball

East Hunter 52, Pace 51. Kings Point 76, Boston 62. Villanova 73, Canisius 52. Maryland 81, Rutgers (Newark) 61.

West Drexel 83, Ursinus 55. Bloomsburg 78, Kutztown 76. Bucknell 70, Lehigh 59. Villanova 73, Canisius 52. Williams 70, Dickinson (Md.) 76. Temple 64, Geo. Washington 71. Delaware 68, Gettysburg 59. Syracuse 80, St. John's (N.Y.) 79. Bentley 112, Babson 105. Bates 74, Bowdoin 61. St. Mary's 78, St. Francis (N.Y.) 75. Hartwick 65, Colgate 61. Cathedral 65, Yeshiva 64. Hamilton 79, Union (N.Y.) 79. Cortland 65, Oswego 59. St. Bonaventure 60, Xavier (Ohio) 63.

South American U.S. Loyola (Md.) 85. Georgetown (D.C.) 65, Navy 62. Seton Hall 76, Fairfield 59. Florida 52, Jacksonville 74. St. John's 52, Florida Southern 50. Clemson 56, Wake Forest 51. North Carolina 57, Virginia 57. North Carolina 57, Maryland 56. Pittsburgh 79, North Carolina A-T 50. LSU 73, Tulane 63.

Midwest St. Louis 81, Northern Illinois 72. Southwestern 52, Ball State 47. Bowling Green 66, Cleveland 50. Dayton 100, Bloomsburg 68. Cincinnati 79, Ohio U. 78. Akron 73, Kent 57. Detroit 63, Ball State 59.

Southwest Oral Roberts 111, Illinois St. 94. Regis 74, Air Force 58. Whitaker 54, Cleveland 58.



ONE-MAN SHOW—Muhammad Ali, in photo above, connects with right off Joe Bugner in 10th round while in photo on right, he connects in the first round. Former champion went on to gain a unanimous 12-round decision.

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## Increase Lead to 6 Points NHL Canadiens Show Rangers Clutch Style

By Gerald Eskenazi

MONTREAL, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The hockey game that fans and players considered the clutch one so far this National League season was captured last night in exuberant style by the Montreal Canadiens, who knocked the New York Rangers, 6-3.

Taking few shots, pestering the New Yorkers, making the best of the game for the Canadiens, the Frenchmen were thorough in this important decision. It gave them a six-point lead over the second-place Rangers in the East Division, with the games dividing down.

It really was over in an 11-second span of the opening session, a period that saw the Canadiens soar. First, little Henri Richard, in his 18th campaign, scored on a tip-in. That was his 966th career point, tying his illustrious older brother, Maurice, the Rocket. Then Yvan Cournoyer, taking advantage of a Ranger defense that was nowhere to be found, stole the disk from goalie Gilles Villeneuve and while the goalie was far from his cage, shoveled in an easy score.

As a result, the Rangers' 16-game winning streak, which included 14 victories, ended.

It ended because the Canadiens, as they demonstrated last Sunday when they rallied from a 2-0 deficit to tie the Rangers in New York, don't waste opportunities. They took only 21 shots in the game. They had only seven in the opening session, yet had a 4-0 lead. The game was virtually over before the Rangers went on the ice.

The Canadiens led by 5-0 in the final period before Steve Vickers figured how to get the puck past Michel Plasse.

Rarely this season—or in recent years for that matter—has a club given the Rangers a lesson in the National Hockey League. The Canadiens, by defeating the Milwaukee Bucks, 106-104, last night on Fred Boyd's basket with 16 seconds left.

The victory was the first for Kevin Loughery, who had coached 11 losing games in a row. It was also only the fifth victory of the NBA season for Philadelphia, which has lost 88 times and trails division-leading Boston in the Atlantic race by 44 games.

Boyd's field goal came as reserve center Nick Cunningham was called for govtanking. After the victory Philadelphia fans rushed onto the floor to celebrate the second 76ers' triumph at the Spectrum.

Milwaukee center Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who had 20 points, suffered a back injury near the end of the third quarter and was replaced by Cunningham. He was taken to Temple University Hospital where X-rays will be taken but the Bucks trainer said he thought the injury was only an acute back sprain.

Leroy Ellis had a career high of 38 points for Philadelphia while Bob Dandridge collected 38 for the losers.

NHL Standings

East Division

West Division

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Poland KO's Board

WARSAW, Feb. 15 (AP).—Polish authorities "suspended" the whole board of the nation's boxing association for financial mismanagement, the official Polish news agency PAP announced yesterday. PAP said the board had failed "to observe financial discipline despite repeated warnings. In effect it lost the moral basis to hold this function anymore."

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Poland KO's Board

## Workable Formula Missing Arbitrators Say Baseball Talks Still Need Lots of Negotiation

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The baseball club owners' proposal for salary arbitration was described yesterday as innovative but in need of further negotiation to make it workable.

Robert Coulson, president of the American Arbitration Association, called the plan an "innovative use of arbitration," but said it included limiting conditions that "undoubtedly will be a matter for further negotiations."

But Coulson and the AAA haven't been invited into the apparently deteriorating situation between the owners and the players.

Coulson was asked for his views on the proposal that will be one of the topics of discussion tomorrow when the 24 player representatives meet in New York with Marvin Miller, executive director of the players' association.

Another labor relations expert, who declined to be identified, said: "I don't think they have a workable formula. I think it's gimmicky. I personally don't like it. With criteria as limiting as these, it becomes superfluous or unworkable. No one's ever been able to come up with an acceptable set of criteria in collective wage disputes. If you can come up with acceptable criteria, you don't need arbitration."

Coulson didn't label the plan completely unworkable, but he recognized its limiting conditions. Marvin Miller has cited some of these limiting conditions as a player not being able to go to arbitration two years in a row. The criteria that could and could not be considered by the arbitrator, the denial to a player of representation at the hearing by an association official and the use of a city closest to the club as the arbitration site.

"The concept of arbitrating individual salary disputes is an innovative one. But there are limitations in the proposal which undoubtedly will be a matter for further negotiations between the players and the owners."

Coulson several times mentioned the idea of this proposal being a point from which the two sides can negotiate further, but whether that actually happens remains to be seen.

PERSONNEL WANTED

YOUNG U.S. TECHNICIAN

PERSONNEL WANTED

SITUATIONS WANTED

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

PERSONNEL WANTED

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